ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

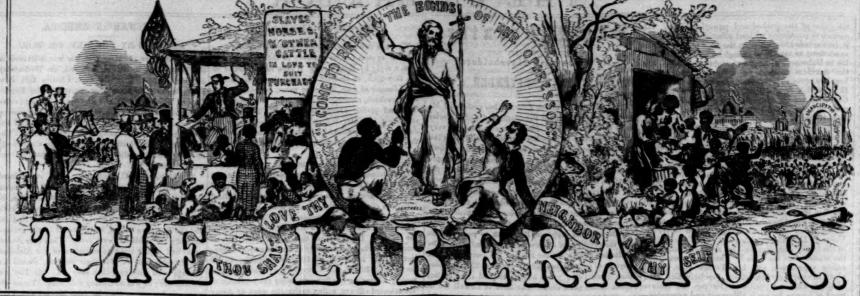
TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in advance. Four copies will be sent to one address for TRY ARS, if payment is made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements of a square and over inserted three iness at five cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertise-

ats inserted on reasonable terms. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penngirania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, be are not responsible for any debts of the paper, viz :- WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, ED-MEND JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, nucler that state of things, so far from its being and that, nucler that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where stayery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSAL EMANY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in every war in which if CAN BE INTERPERED WITH, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-WITH, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of insurrection, Congress has power to cory on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, AC-CORDING TO THE LAWS OF WAR ; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."-J. Q. ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 36.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1863.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

WHOLE NO. 1700.

Refuge of Oppression.

JEFF. DAVIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The following are among the letters which were found among the private papers of Jefferson Davis at Vicksburg. They are printed precisely as written, and reveal the embryotic workings of secession at the period of their several dates.

Letter from Ex-Governor Reynolds, of Itt. DEAR FRIENDS—I write to you because I can not well avoid it. I am, in heart and soul, for the South, as they are right in the principles, and pos-

ges the Constitution.

If the public mind will bear it, the seat of Gov-If the public mind will bear it, the seat of Government, the Government itself, and the army and navy, ought to remain with the South, and the Constitution. I have been promulgating the above sentiment, although it is rather revolutionary. A Provisional Government should be established at Washington to receive the power of the out-going President, and for the President-elect to take the oath of

dent, and for the President-elect to take the oath of office out of slave territory.

Now I come to the point. All the slave States must separate from the North and come together. The Free States will not concede an atom, but are best on the destruction of Slavery. Why, in God's name cannot the Northern slave States see this fact, see along a goon day before their eyes?

The general Secession ought to be accomplished before the 4th of March. Mr. Buchanan deserves immortal honor for keeping down bloodshed. In one hour, by telegraph, he could order Fort Moultrie to fire on Charleston, and the war would rage over the Union. I am, in heart and soul, against war; but the best way to keep peace is to be able to de-

If the slave States would unite and form a Convention, they might have the power to coerce the North into terms to amend the Constitution so as to protect slavery more efficiently.

You will pardon this letter, as it proceeds from friendly motives, from your friend,

JOHN REYNOLDS. To the Hon. Jeff. Davis, and ex-Gov. Smith.

Letter from Prof. Hackley, of New York. COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1860 My Dear Sire: My sympathies are entirely with the South. This declaration will, I trust, lead you to listen without prejudice to a suggestion in fayor of one mode of compromise to which I think the Republicans would accede, and which would secure, in effect, everything which the Southern States desire. Let the Territories remain free from slavery with Territories. This would setting litterally, the

that Corwin was made chairman of the special com-mittee. I hope no Southern man will dishonor himself by even meeting the chairman in the com-Forsythe, the great disturber here, is this morn

Forsythe, the great disturber here, is this morning declining the use of his name for the State Convention; also D. C. Anderson, who was put upon the Forsythe ticket, has also declined. See Mobile Register of the 14th of December, 1860. This is very indicative. Yancey's speech here last week had indicative. Yancey's speech here last week hau a powerful effect in serving the co-operative affini-

ites. It was a fine effort.

I think all of the prominent men from Georgia, who can be spared from Washington, ought to be in

ss at home, your State shall call you home, (which I hope will be soon,) will you not return through Mo-bile, and give us a few days' previous notice, say a dispatch from Montgomery? Our people would like

Mr. Yancey gives it as his opinion that threetouribs of the one hundred delegates to our State Convention will be out and out separate State secessionists.

The only terms upon which I would endertain a proposition for compromise, would be to let the Southern States go into secession. Let Lincoln and Hamlin resign. Without this

Let Lincoln and Hamlin resign. Without this seature of their resignation, heed no proposition.

That being done, then to repeal the Liberty Bills, and to amend the Constitution, so that any State, which failing to surrender slaves peaceably, should be disfranchised in the Presidential Electoral College. But why speak of compromise? We are prevented from making any tender, and they do not think of surrendesign any tender, and they do not think of surrendesign any tender, and they do not perential from making any tender, and they be think of surrendering any important principle. South Carolina will soon put the ball in motion, and eight or nine others will follow rapidly. I am troubling you with too long a letter.
Yours, very truly, PRICE WILLIAMS.

P. S.—I hope Breckinridge will not go to South Carolina with Crittenden and Guthrie. It will greatly damage his reputation South. P. W.

Letter from J. D. M'Pherson.

Washington, November 19, 1860.

Dear Sir—The South seems to be thoroughly in earnest this time. I say seems, for we cannot tell what the real spirit of the people is. If they are in carnest—and they ought to be—they can obtain important guarantees from the North. Those who

will not seeded on account of Lincoln's election merely, but they will join in obtaining guarantees, and if these guarantees be refused, then they may make that a cause for secession.

What guarantees shall be demanded?

gress.

2. A right to exclude any candidate from the

minority does not afford ground of itself and alone for our secession.

In Maryland the indignation at the election of Lincoln is greater than I had expected, and I am sure the State will be with you in every step to secure guarantees in the Union, and the concession by the North to us of a sufficient political power to protect ourselves (not to be protected) in the Union.

Yours respectfully. John D. McPherson.

Yours respectfully, JOHN D. McPherson.

Pray do not resign, and thus give up a position which may give essential advantage hereafter. Just the same demonstration can be made, if you leave by refusing to sit after March 3, that Toombs please, by refusing to sit after March 3, that Toombs and others make by resigning, to take effect then. If you resign, you leave the way open for some one by some intrigue to get into the Senate. By holding on, you are master of the situation. No one wants a resignation from you as a proof of your devotion. Weaker men have to give a sign. None is required from you.

Letter from Wm. Anderson, of Michigan.

lead just now in South Carolina, I doubt are the right men to lead the South; but no doubt the right men will come when there is real danger.

If the cotton States will only manage rightly, they can and will be joined by Virginia and Maryland, and undoubtedly by Kentucky. These States will not secede on account of Lincoln's election merely, but they will join in obtaining guarantees, and if these guarantees be refused, then they may TO CHRISTIANS (!!!) THROUGHOUT THE WORLD." ern States. In another column will be found an article referring to it, addressed to the English workingmen, 1. A veto by the South upon every act of Con- by that distinguished friend of freedom, General Thompson.

RICHMOND, April 23, 1863. Presidency.

There are many ways in which this could be effected in substance.

1. By increasing the representation from the South, either according to actual population, which would be with the according to actual population, which would be with the according to actual population.

either according to actual population, which would be temporary, or,

2. By increasing the representation according to area, which would be permanent.

3. By making a two-thirds vote necessary to pass laws in Senate or House, or both.

So far as I gather the sentiment in this region, it is as above expressed, that we have a right, and it is expedient, to demand additional guarantees against the acts of a mere majority of the North, and not a majority of the whole country; but that the accidental victory of a party which is so largely in the minority does not afford ground of itself and alone for our secession.

We speak not in the spirit of controversy, not by political inspiration, but as servants of the Most High God we speak the "truth in love," concerning things which make for peace.

In the midst of war—surrounded by scenes that which are inseparable from national contentions, we feel most deeply impressed by the conviction, that for our own sake, for the sake of our posterity, for the sake of humanity, for the sake of the truth, and, above all, for the sake of our Redeemer's kingdon, it behoves us to testify of certain things in our beloved land, which seem to be neither understood ner

stand or fall.

stand or fall.

Among all the indefensible acts growing out of the inexcusable war waged against us, we will refer to one especially, in regard to which, for obvious reasons, we would speak, and as becometh us, plainly and earnestly: the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, seeking the emancipation of the slaves of the South, is, in our judgment, a suitable occasion for solemn protest on the part of the people of God throughout the world.

First, upon the hypothesis that the proclamation could be carried out in its design, we have no language to describe the bloody tragedy that would appal humanity. Christian sensibilities recoil from the vision of a struggle that would inevitably lead to the slaughter of tens of thousands of poor deluded

My Dran Su: My sympathics are entirely with the Soath. This declaration will, I trust, lead you be letter without prejudice to a suggestion in fivore of one node of compromise to which I think the Republicans would prepulse to a suggestion in fivore of the sum of

thank you for Mr. Tomes speech is a good one with the same of the plans of Drine Providence. A has not been seen thank the plans of Drine Providence. A has not been seen thank the plans of Drine Providence. A has not been seen thank the plans of Drine Providence. A has not been seen thank the plans of Drine Providence. A has not been seen thank the plans of Drine Providence. A has not been seen thank the plans of Drine Providence. A has not been seen thank the plans of Drine Providence. A has not been seen thank the plans of Drine Providence. A has not been seen thank the plans of Drine Providence. A has not been seen thank the plans of Drine Providence. A has not been seen that the plans of Drine Providence. A has not been seen that the plans of Drine Providence. A has not been seen that the plans of Drine Providence. A has not been seen that the plans of Drine Providence in the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal that the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plan of Drine Providence in the proposal thank the plans of Dr

over whom he presides; because he has violated his word, his special promise, and even his solemn oath and word, his special promise, and even his solemn oath and the promise of the constitution of the considerations which may be a set the proclamation; shough no weapon formed against us the proclamation; though no weapon formed against the continual proclamation; the proclamation of the considerations which move us to protest; we have the proclamation of the considerations which move us to protest; we have the proclamation of the continual promises to knamative upon the move that the whole of the salver of the proclamation of the continual promises to knamative upon the continual promises to knamative up

freely proclaim to them the word of salvation, and the work is not interrupted by agitating fanaticism. The South has done more than any people on earth for the Christianization of the African race. The condition of slaves here is not wretched, as Northern fictions would have men believe, but prosperous and happy, and would have been yet more so but for the mistaken zeal of abolitionists. Can emancipation obtain for them a better portion?

The practicable plan for bonefiting the African race must be the providential plan—the scriptural plan. We adopt that plan in the South, and while the States should seek, by wholesome legislation, to regard the interest of master and slave, we, as ministers, would preach the word to both, as we are commanded of God. This war has not benefited the slaves. Those that have been encouraged or the slaves. Those that have been encouraged or compelled by the enemy to leave their masters have gone, and we-aver can go, to no state of society that offers them any better things than they have at home, either in respect to their temporal or eternal welfare. We regard abolitionism as an interference with the plans of Divine Providence. It has not the signs of the Lord's blessing. It is a fanaticism which puts forth no good fruit: instead of blessing, it has brought forth cursing; instead of love, hatred, instead of life, death: bitterness and sorrow, and pain and infidelity, and moral degeneracy, follow its labors. We remember how the apostle has taught the minister of Jesus upon this subject, saying, "Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed. And they that have believing masters, let them not , and we aver can go, to no state of society that

set apart to teach.

I grieve to see the signatures of twenty who call themselves Methodists. You have Methodists at Bradford; I mean no incivility to the rock whence

themselves Methodists. You have Methodists at Bradford; I mean no incivility to the rock whence I was hewn, by counselling you to stop them man by man in the street as you may meet them, and ask them distinctly and severally, whether they are on the side of their great founder, (I have heard him preach, which is more than they have.) or whether they join with these supporters of his "sum of all villanies."

They do not propose to discuss the causes of the war. Nevertheless they say, "The war is forced upon us." There is an old rule in good society, which is to be very moderate in rebuking the mistakes of the clerical. But did not they rise in armed rebellion on the mere whiff and likelihood of constitutional restraint on their abominations? And seize by violence the arsenals, navy yards, and mints of the Government? And overpower by treachery the Government? And overpower by treachery the Government? And overpower by treachery the Government? troops stationed in Texas, and appropriate their artillery, arms, and munitions? And beleaguer one of the country's fortresses and seize others, and fire on an unarmed ship with the national flag, sent with provisions to a threatened garrison? The recording angel only knows what they did not do. Acknowledgment is due for the list to some published letters of General Neal Dow; whom God preserve under the peril understood to have befallen him! A time will come when English accomplices will be asked how many of these things may be done, and war be forced upon the doers.

But they cannot hold their tongues. They re-

authority of the entire and one nation, denominated The United States of America; and the Constitution of the United States of America; and the Constitution of this nation, a power ordained of God, rebellion against which is resistance to the ordinance of God. All our officers, National and State, are sworn, and all our citizens are bound, to sustain it. It is to us all that the Magna Charta, Sovereign, Lords and Commons, can be to the people of Great Britain.

This supreme authority of their and our common nation has been repudiated and attacked, not by an oppressed people, but by an oppressing caste of slaveholders, confined to a portion of our territory, and embracing only a portion of that class who have not been able to show that they had been or could be wronged by the Government, prominent men among whom have confessed that they had no wrongs of which to complain, but that they desired to establish a rival system of Government, under which human slavery should be protected and rendered perpetual. The pretext that they had a right to rebel because the President, constitutionally chosen, was displeasing to them is absurd, and the charge of unfairness to their interests in the imposition of tariffs is false.

than ever inflamed the people of the South before; if to quent the hast sentiment of respect that impered in their breasts for the United States Gosernment; if to unite them more resolutely than ever, and to make it to the individual interest of every person in the bounds of the Confederacy to sustain and strengthen it with every dollar, and every array, and every ore, one every energy of manly virtue and Christian encoragement, be to davance the invader's interest, and give him hope success, then has the proclamation furnished him. The moved and religious interest of the South ought to be appreciated by Christians of all nations.

These interests have realized certainly no bonefit from the war. We are aware that, in respect to the moral aspects of the question of Slavery, we differ from those who conceive of emancipation as a measure of benevolence, and on that account we suffice moral aspects of the question of Slavery, we differ from those who conceive of emancipation as a measure of benevolence, and on that account we suffice moral aspects of the question of Slavery, we differ from those who conceive of emancipation as a measure of benevolence, and on that account we suffice moral aspects of the question of Slavery, we differ from those who conceive of emancipation as a measure of benevolence, and on that account we suffice made the process of the question of Slavery, and the measure of the continue of the serving. With all the facts of the system of slavery, in its practical operations, before us, "as eye-with in the practical operations, before us, "as eye-with in submitted to the theorem of the practical operations, before us, "as eye-with in submitted in their behalf practical operations, be

industry and the sufferings that have been occasioned by it in Great Britain and France.

For their course they find no sanction in any of the great revolutions among civilized nations which have received the approval of the best expounders of civil and moral law. The revolution to which our nation owes its independent origin was not un-dertaken for the support of slavery, nor any other confessedly bad institution, nor even primarily for territorial independence, but for the right then denied, since granted by Great Britain to all her col-onies, of some kind of representation in the bodies onies, of some kind of representation in the sources which had power to impose taxation; it was also a struggle to maintain time-honored privileges which had existed from the earliest settlement of these lands, then, for the first time, denied. As well might some disaffected counties of England, Scotland, or Ireland now throw off the authority of Sovereign or Ireland now throw off the authority of Sovereign or Parliament, call in a usurper to reign, and appeal to the example of William the Conqueror for a sanction, as those rebels against a just and impartial Government appeal for precedent to the story of this nation's birth.

The experiment of a voluntary confederacy of in-The experiment of a voluntary confederacy of independent sovereignties was once tried, in a transitional period of our nation's history, and led the people to adopt the Federal Constitution, and become
a consolidated power. To appeal to the hour of
weakness in our history that preceded the perfection
of its Government, for an example, is as wild as it
would be for a horde of robbers or malcontents in
England to seek to escape from the Government,
and set up a rival kingdom, appealing to the time
when England, Scotland and Ireland were indeendent sovereignties, or to the time when England pendent sovereignties, or to the time when England itself was an Heptarchy. No, Brethren and Friends,—reason and right, law

and God require us to defend our national integrity. One nation, peace will soon return to this country, and bind its parts together in fraternal concord. The horrors of civil war will soon be forgotten, The horrors of civil war will soon be lorgotten, when its primal cause, human slavery, is completely removed. Were it possible permanently to divide this nation, frequent wars must result between its parts, other nations would inevitably be involved in parts, other nations would inevitably be involved in these struggles, the commerce and peace of the world would be imperiled and diminished, the great missionary movements of Christian churches in this land, and perhaps in Europe, would be interrupted, and our common Christianity would be disgraced. The fearful war which has arisen from this rebellion has been carried on, on our part, in a patriotic and even Christian spirit, according to the best usages of civilized nations; and we believe that the world has never seen an army, in which so large a proportion civilized nations; and we believe that the world has never seen an army, in which so large a proportion of officers and soldiers have been impelled solely by a regard for the cause of humanity and of God, as are found in the army of the United States.

are found in the army of the United States.

By a divine Providence, our Government has been led, in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, to attack and weaken the evils of slavery, much more rapidly than could have been constitutionally accomplished in a time of peace. The abolition of slavery in the common territories and in the District of Columbia, embracing Washington, the capital of the nation; the execution of a person convicted of being engaged in importing slaves from Africa, and the entering into a treaty with Great Britain more effectually to suppress this trade; the recognition of Liberia and Hayti as nations; the immediate freedom of all the slaves that come within the lines of our armies; the forbidding of our officers to return any

28.

ful, yet this because those rately wicked , seeing that with warlike

ahing to pub-me for saying end of peace, on which I am ke large allow. wa, have been , while feeling lolence of the p your footing far, you have drag us down the Peace-men ad and thanked to the same left to hold up

the allegiance ment you use, oce both parties ciples, it is our who are fight-Rely upon it, made any pro-ising spirit as the first awoke ve Trade, had til: "Well, no er. But since reen the British y to a country dge of the pure will take them

ors and super-an Englishman far as I can, to nds of my coun is essentially none of them the wickedness itish, who will niards," If, I ever convinced as an iniquity isoever purpose s help, I intend

n I see a war philanthropy, I secause it tends imation of mand sacred cause, graded and diso write at this of this month, ot inserted the much of it as nat you thought RICHARD. g to your wish.

ray of rejoinder res the passages r of the Heraid ith the diverse rs. Stowe, and thy and ald of en to the North t now pending; ey of the South-petuate slavery, en warfare are invery. A fatal that system by recover its for-he Federal govd rapidly dimin-on of our North-e determined to

asing far more en to favor and

favor and help

gnation against only when these in opposition to they are perpe-aintain and per-Herald of Peace, I will not ask

letters above, to are currect and

bel slaveholders preferred to be For its correct-efore the world. the testimony of opiled by Theo-lately published ement of events from these two tant association ips's "Conquest," and see what

vatem of propa-its emissaries to ment respecting fighting for the ling to stand or ous. Correct or e opinions, stated

posed to a differ-it, giving their is here impated is world besides would do this in to war.-C. E. W. a miniature spec-

CONSCRIPTION W. Paine, Esq., aconstitutionality matter shall be

fugitive slave to bondage; the Emancipation Procthe cause of the loathed and powerless slave. He the cause of the loathed and poweriess stave, cast away popularity without affecting to underva it, he excluded himself from the hope of political vancement as utterly as though he had migrated life to Dahomey, without a thought or a hope t the sacrifices he made for a detested race and fugitive slave to bondage; the Emanchator to lamation of the President, by which about three of the four millions of slaves in this nation were pronounced free, large portions of whom are now actually enjoying freedom; the prospective and certain abolishment of slavery in the two entire States, West Virginia and Missouri; the urgent request of the President to the other border and loyal States, hopeless cause could be recompensed this side of the Resurrection of the Just. Surely such a consecration, such a man, whatever his speculative errors, must be appreciated and honored by every true and loval heart.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1863.

The Editor of the Liberator has completed his loval heart. not affected by the Proclamation, to rid themselves of this barbarous institution, and the earnest and open discussion of this proposition by the people of those States; the employment of the emancipated slaves as free laborers by their former masters or others, in South Carolina and Louisiana and elseothers, in South Carolina and Louisiana and else-where, under the supervision and protection of our Government; the earnest desire of loyal citizens in the rebel States, that when their respective States repudiate the rebellion, it may be as free States; and the means of education and religious improve-ment furnished to the emancipated slaves by volun-tary Christian Associations from the loyal States,

recognized at home or abroad, and no accred-l ambassadors, should receive so much attention

m the docks and sailed from the ports

and be allowed to exert so much influence among the people of Great Britain and France. They must regret that, by the perversion of commercial freedom, our enemies have been supplied with mu-nitions of war, and that even armed ships have been

out visiting the ports of any other nation, but under the unrecognized flag which the rebels have chosen

e honor to be, Your friends and co-laborers in the cause of Christ,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.*

BY HORACE GREELEY.

years, has known—how many? James Ous; Patrick Henry; Henry Clay; Sergeant S. Prentiss; Wendell Phillips—have there been any others? Daniel Webster's was one of the largest, brightest intellects; he spoke forcibly, because he thought

and molded senates, but did not, even in life, greatly

ally hear him, while his speeches are scarcely rea

that few even of his happiest efforts bear separation

spoke warmly and nobly in behalf of South Ameri

can independence, of the development and diversification of American industry, and of the guaranteed

rights of the semi-civilized Indians; but he very rarely dug deliberately down to the primary rocks, and insisted on solving the problem of the hour by the application of universal principles, of eternal truth. Hence, the rapid decline of his reputation as a speaker,—while his less popular contempora-ries, Webster and Calhoun, continue to be read and admired. Prentiss spent his maturity mainly at the

admired. Prentiss spent his maturity mainly at the bar in a comparatively rude section, and was excluded by his political affinities from all but a mere glimpse of public life; but the testimony of those who often heard him places him very high on the

doubt that, with the opportunity of either of the great triumvirate, he would have achieved a wide

American oratory is so preponderantly boisterous and convulsive—so disfigured by contortions and volcanic fervor of manner, for which the matter ejected affords no adequate excuse—that he has

ne us good service in the eyes of the judicious by

affording a striking example of eloquence without rant, earnestness devoid of vehemence, and fervor

ences as quietly, naturally, equably, as though he were conversing with a few chosen friends at his own dinner table, and were commending the most obvious truths, instead of the monstrous and start-

lingly novel assumption that a man who requires and receives another's labor ought to pay him a stip-ulated price for it, and that no man should be the absolute owner of another's wife and children.

assolute owner of anothers whe and children.

Silver-tongued" as he has justly been characterized, we think the first impression of almost every boy who hears him is, that oratory is a far easier and simpler achievement than he has been led to suppose it. His words are so happily chosen and

But Mr. Phillips is far more than a great orator.

He is the eminent apostle of a great renovation. In the fulness of his youthful manhood, with a prosper-

* SPEECHES, LECTURES, AND LETTERS. By WENDELL PHILLIPS. Boston; James Redpath, 221 Washington

suppose it. His words are so happily chosen enunciated that they hardly seem to have

d enduring renown.

Wendell Phillips has been for a little more than

ntury known as a public

nerican orators, and leaves

oly, saw clearly, and reasoned cogently; but I never thrilled by the magic of his voice, and

EDWARD N. KIRK,

EDWARD S. RAND,

JOSEPH W. PARKER.

ERASTUS O. HAVEN, ISRAEL P. WARREN,

JACOB SLEEPER, THOMAS N. HASKELL,

CHARLES STODDARD

JOSEPH S. ROPES.

of England, and, manned by British seamen,

is not merely the first article of its creed—it colors and controls all the rest. Is it urged that the Bible ment furnished to the emancipated slaves by volun-tary Christian Associations from the loyal States, approved and aided by the Government; all show the genuine purpose of the Government to destroy slavery, and should awaken gratitude among all who oppose that relic of barbarism, and approve the Golden Rule. Moreover, the success which the Lord of Hosts and Great Arbiter of human events in the family countenance the assumed authority of the master over the slave? Then away with mas-culine supremacy, and let Woman vote, preach, plead in court, or hold office, precisely like Man! In short, whatever justifies or fortifies the enslavehas given, and appears to promise to give, to our arms, should awaken the most ardent praise. The capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, with all their military force and arms, thus opening the ment of human beings is abhorrent and execrable— let it be cast to the moles and the bats this instant, their military force and arms, thus opening the Mississippi River to commerce, and promising to suppress the rebellion in several States; the retreat of the strongest rebel army from Pennsylvania, after a decided defeat at Gettysburg; the flight of the army under Gen. Bragg in Tennessee; the defeat of Gen. Price in Missouri; the discomfiture of Gen. Johnston; the capture of Gen. Morgan and his large band of marauders on free soil; the investment of Charleston and Mobile; the evident disheartening of the rebels and the brightening prospect of success to and without ceremony! Such I understand to be the essence of Garrisonism.

That this heroic treatment has been at least effective. I do not doubt. And yet I do not realize

that it has been so effective as its devotees believe and assert. Here is the radical mistake which pervades the inculcations of this school, and which dis-colors the fair volume now before me. I readily ad-mit that there was a work for this school, and that charieston and Modie; the evident disneartening of the rebels and the brightening prospect of success to the armies of the nation, together with the general recognition by the people of all these successes as the result of the divine blessing, ought to unite the hearts of all philanthropists and Christians together in de-vout thanksgiving to Almighty God. they have done it at least faithfully. But it is not they have done it at least faithfully. But it is not true—it is very far otherwise—though Mr. Phillips constantly assumes its self-evident verity, that the great Anti-Slavery revolution of our age and clime owes its existence wholly or mainly to Mr. Garrison and his school. I am not here contending that they Since these things are so, the friends of good gov-ernment and of peace regret that the representatives of American rebels, who have no national organiza-tion recognized at home or abroad organizawere vitally wrong in their views and methods—let those who will discuss this point—I am only asserting that, whether they were right or wrong, the revolution would have occurred without them—more slowly, less thoroughly, if you will; but it would at all events have occurred. The seizure of Acxas; the war in Mexico; the quarrel over the division of the booty; the Nebraska iniquity; the Kansas struggle; the brutal maining of Sumner; the John Brown raid; the Democratic quarrel and split at Charleston, are not the sole work of Mr. Garrison and his important that the sole work of Mr. Garrison and his important the sole work of Mr. Garrison and his important the sole work of Mr. Garrison and the sole work o Liberator, and Mr. Phillips overestimates the importance of the part played by himself and his little the unrecognized flag which the rebels have chosen, have preyed upon our commerce, plundering our property, and destroying our ships. If these things loudly call for complaint, be it ours, as disciples of the Prince of Peace, now and ever to discourage warfare, and to exert all our powers to bring about such a common apprehension of the truth, and such a general respect for authority, and such an ardent desire for the coming kingdom of heaven on earth, as shall leap over national lines, bind our hearts in union, and preserve our respective countries from a most Pharisaic conceit of their own work and its consequences, which misleads and unduly inflates them. They assail or else condescendingly patron-ize men who have been as faithful to their light and as useful in their sphere as themselves. This con-ceit often distorts and exhibits them to disadvantage. Hitch your wagon to a star," is wholesome advice; but if you should happen to get the notion into your head that you are drawing the star, instead of being are apt to lump it together as disbelief in Chr union, and preserve our respective countries from

drawn by it, you will probably be led into mis-chievous phantasies and pernicious eccentricities. But enough. Mr. Phillips's Speeches and Lec-tures were well worth collecting; they form a chap-ter of the history of our age; they seem to have been Again we thank you for your fraternal sympathy, and especially for the expression of your abhorrence of slavery; and, praying that your country may never again be called to suffer the ravages of civil war, but that whatever changes may be needed in your or our national institutions may be brought about gradually and harmoniously, under the be-nign influences of the Gospel, and that the choicest well edited, and they are very tastefully and handsomely printed. Mr. Redpath has done the reading public a service for which they will doubtless amply recompense him. I doubt that any other living lay eches would sell so extensive sings of Heaven may rest upon you and the these.-New York Independent. and people that you represent, we have

Speeches, Lectures and Letters. By Wendell Phillips.

Whatever may be the opinions of individuals as to Whatever may be the opinions of individuals as to the ideas to the advancement of which Wendell Philips has devoted his life, or the temper which he has brought to their discussion, we believe no one ever called in question the remarkable brilliancy, eloquence, and fervid power of his oratory. In all these trights of man. There is no necessary, or natural, or probable connection between liberty and irreligion.—c. K. W. particulars, he is unequalled by any one of his gener-ation. He has spoken with a frequency which would have exhausted the mind of almost any other man, and almost always upon a single theme; yet there is a freshness and variety in each new treatment of his subject which is truly wonderful, and affords in

itself an indication of rare genius. We know of no another interest write one speech a year, and retail it to different audiences. Phillips's fertility of Great orators have been rare in all according out, is being quietly replaced by Jules rave; this country, in the course of a hundred ears, has known—how many? James Otis; Patnind is equal to all occasions, and gives us some-

of the rarest eloquence. When the passions, prejudices, and antipathies of the day are forgotten, its pages will be read with an admiration which few works of our generation will command. The great thoughts which abound in it, the elevated ideas it thoughts which abound in it, the elevated ideas it thoughts which abound in it, the elevated ideas it thoughts which abound in it, the elevated ideas it to see the particular to the patriotic sermon recently preached in the coverage of the coverage would nearly as soon read one of his great speeches as hear him make it. John C. Calhoun's was a cates, will blot out ir an orator; he argued tersely, compactly; if you granted his premises, he would almost compel you to adopt his conclusion; but Clay's charm was in his manner, his utterance; he wielded audiences minor blemishes of the book. For it has these. are far from being an unqualified admirer of Wen-dell Phillips. With his persistent warring against the Union through bitter years, we had no sympathy; and his personal assaults upon public men have seemed to us worse than in bad taste. These have been serious drawbacks to his reputation, and have much impaired his usefulness. But posterity will forget and forgive them. They are characteristics which have belonged to all great reformers, and indeed seem, almost inseparable from their natures. The men who come after us will call, and the preferred to abide the operation of the draft—if he passed an examination have

> passingly eloquent apostle.
>
> The book, as published, is one of the most eloquent volumes that the American press has yet furnished. It is printed on the finest laid paper, in large, clear and bound in vellun

type, and bound in veltum.

We are glad to observe that, in a note in its pre-face, Mr. Phillips pays a high compliment to the phonographic skill of our early friend, Mr. J. M. W. ferrinton, who has laid so many public men under bligation by the skill with which be has reported their public addresses .- Norfolk County Journal

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE SLAVES.

General Hamilton, of Texas, lately sent a letter o the President in favor of the full enforcement of the Emancipation Act in the Southern States. The following are the closing paragraphs:

I know that there are those who, while they de-

without ostentation. While the self-proclaimed an-tagonists of "fanaticism" have habitually indulged in a style of public discussion which inevitably sug-gested the vulgarisms "spread-eagle" and splurge," this arch "fanatic" has persisted in talking to audi-fnces as quietly, paturally causally portation than they now do against their freedom. They will need, and must have, their labor, (not ced, but paid,) until time and a change of population in the South shall furnish an adequate supply of white labor. When this arrives, it is most pro--nay, it is certain-that the black race gin to desire a home and a government exclusively their own. And then I shall be glad, if living, to see this Government extend a strong and generous hand to assist them. If we will, to-day, take care of cause, as against domestic and

ous and brilliant career opening brightly before him, he deliberately put aside ambition, and devoted his whole energies to the uplifting of the most despised and abused class of his countrymen from the mire into which they had been trodden, and into which millions of reckless feet were fiercely trampling them deeper and deeper. He was a popular member of a By your just Proclamation, you gave the highest earthly sanction to the wise and noble policy of the enfranchisement of the black man; and by his en-rolment in your armies, for the defence of the country, you have confirmed it to the benefit of the na tion. You will be urged to revoke that act. God forbid that you should listen to such advisers, and so millions of reckless feet were fiercely trampling them deeper and deeper. He was a popular member of a proud and powerful party which stood ready to honor and elevate him; he was the ornament of a social circle more attractive, refined, and exclusive than that of any other American city; the bar, the forum, the senate, proffered him eminence and wealth; he spurned them all, and gave all he had and was to. rob yourself of the gratitude and admiration of man

SLAVES TO BE ESCORTED OUT OF MISS Gen. Ewing, commanding the Department of Kan-sas, issued an order on the 18th ult., directing that the slaves of disloyal men in the counties of Missou-ri in his district should, if they wish to leave the

The Tiberator.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders!

recreative sojourn at old Plymouth, and will hereafter.

The distinguishing characteristic of the school of be at his post as usual. He returns to the city very Abolitionists which recognizes William Lloyd Garrison as its head, and in which Mr. Phillips insists on taking a subordinate position, is tooroughness. The absolute right of the slave to his freedom forthwith enses, the Kendalls, the Thomases, the Russells, the Davises, and others of that ancient and historic town and controls all the rest. Is it urged that the Bible authorizes slavery? Then so much the worse for the Bible! Does the Church impede the instant advance of the car of Emancipation? Then run the car over the Church! Does the Union require of us complicity with slaveholding? Then shiver the Union! Does the beadship and rule of the husband the privilege of addressing a large audience in the last than the had supposed Plymouth to possess. He had the privilege of addressing a large audience in the country, by the for their courteous and friendly attentions during his Unitarian church, on the state of the country, by the request of citizens, on Sunday evening, 23d ult., more than twenty-two years having clapsed since he last spoke in the same desk. The lines of Lowell are as applicable now as when first given by him to the country :-

"Gray Plymouth Rock hath yet a tongue, and Conson is not dumb;
And voices from our fathers' graves, and from the futur believe They call on us to stand our ground—they charge us still

Not only free from chains ourselves, but foremost to make free!" AN UNAUTHORIZED INFERENCE.

An American correspondent of the Transcript, who writes interesting letters from Germany, has lately reported some decidedly republican, almost revolution duchy of Baden). The following current expressions indicate the feeling which prevailed there: is a free Switzerland, there shall be a free Germany. "Away with the clergy! Down with the aristocra cy! Clinging vines they are, which suck up and crush

sweeping for the premises. Opposition to an order of clergy who have always combined with the aristocracy band in the great drama now approaching its con-summation. These sworn foes of Phariseeism have plies, opposition to Christianity. The clergy in this case occupy an unchristian position, and the movement against them may be prompted by an express desire to vindicate the religion of Jesus from their misrepresentations.

There is, no doubt, abundance of unbelief in Germany. Hasty observers and sectarian propagandists So far as it really is so, it is a great misfortune to the individuals concerned, and to the nation. But there is a great amount of misrepresentation on the subject. A clergy which chooses to live in alliance with an aristocratic government, to vindicate its authority as "or-dained of God," and to demand of an oppressed people unquestioning submission to its requisitions, will course brand all opposition to this union of Church and State as hatred of religion, and contempt fo Christianity. But a moment's reflection will show the grossness of the falsehood. The love of true Christianity, that is to say, of the principles and the system of living taught by Jesus, implies the desire for both civil and religious liberty, since oppression,

THE DRAFT.

The Draft has proved a very sure test of the loyal ty of the people. As the spear of Ithuriel caused the disembler uctormity, so the Draft, on touching the pseudo loyal copperhead, has revealed him to be a rebel in spirit and purpose, of the most venomous thing new at each one of them.

The present volume contains about half the speeches which have thus far been reported. It is a mine the Government in sympathy and good will to shirk its trials and liabilities, in a manner evincive of great contained in the patriotic sermon recently preached in enforces, the ennobling philanthropy which it incul-We man, willing and anxious to meet the issue, without its author, the New Bedford Mercury says :-

forget and forgive them. They are characteristics which have belonged to all great reformers, and indeed seem almost inseparable from their natures. The men who come after us will only take note of Mr. Phillips's rare honesty and singleness of purpose, his heroic sacrifice of self on the altar of his devotion to a great idea; and, remembering that that idea was one of the noblest, purest, most disinterested that ever man embraced, will honor him as its surpassingly eloquent apostle.

War intimated a desire to see Mr. Potter at Washington. The latter, as we learn, wrote to the Secretary in the fleet, as we learn, wrote to the Secretary ten on the fleet saying that he preferred to abide the operation of the draft—if he passed an examination, he should be subject to orders—if he was exampled, he would then willingly volunteer for any service in Washington, so soon as he was examined, and that ever man embraced, will honor him as its surpassingly eloquent apostle. that city, in response to this request. The object of the Secretary in desiring this interview is a matter of the Secretary in desiring this interview is a matter of entire conjecture. We are able to say, however, that it was not dreamed of by Mr. Potter, whose single purpose is now, as it has been from the outset, to shrink from no service which the government demands from the citizens, but cheerfully to respond to its claims."

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BEYOND THE LINES: or, A Yankee Prisoner Loos in Dixie. By Captain J. J. Geer, late of General Buckland's Staff. With an Introduction by Rev. Alexander Clark. Philadelphia: J. W. Daugha day, Publisher, 1808 Chestnut Street. 1863.

This is a most instructive and thrilling parrativ every page of it being replete with interest, and the whole expressed in a terse, straightforward manner. The author was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia sire the freedom of the slaves, are greatly troubled to determine what shall be done with them after-Union, he had spent some ten years in the ministry, ward. And I have also observed that most frequently those who know least of the slaves of the South, are most anxious in mind upon the subject. In three words, the proper policy can be stated:—

In three words, the proper policy can be stated:—

The words of the fall of Sumter, he began recruiting for the army of Freedom. He was wound-There is no rightful power in the Government to ed and captured at Shiloh; and says in his Preface force them from its territory:—besides, it will be found that the last masters in the South, and others, will clamor more loudly against their speedy defor his life before several prominent Rebel Generals, among whom were Bragg and Beauregard: how he was subsequently chained with negro chains, and cast into military prisons and common jails; how, escap a- ing from these, and in company with Lieutenan they were hunted with bloodhounds; how they were assisted by the slaves in their flight; and, lastly, how being recaptured, they spent weary months in confine foreign foes, the question of the future of the negro ment, and were finally released on exchange from will take care of itself. The work contains several their dreadful captivity. pictorial illustrations, and cannot fail to make a dee and salutary impression wherever read and circulated Specimen copies will be sent to any person for \$1.00. post-paid.

HOSPITAL SKETCHES. By L. M. Alcott. Boston James Redpath, Publisher, 221 Washington Street. 1863. Price. 50 cents.

These Sketches, by Miss Alcott, are deservedly a respectfully dedicated to her friend, Miss Happah Stevenson," of Boston-a noble and good woman. They are overflowing with genius, wit, humor, pa State, have a military escort into Kansas. A negro thos, and womanly compassion and tenderness. regiment is also to be raised in Kansas.

MORE ABOUT AMBULANCES.

We have two more statements respecting the ambulance system (or no system) in the U. S. armies. One, a reply by Hon. Henry Wilson to that letter of Dr. Bowditch, an abstract of which was published in Liberator of Aug. 21st; the other, a rejoinder by Dr. Bowditch, clearing his case from misrepresent tion, and giving additional evidence. The origin statement and Mr. Wilson's reply appeared in the Journal. Dr. Bowditch's second letter is printed in the Post of Sept. 1st, having been refused insertion in

system (claimed by him to be the most perfect the world knows) was established by the commanders of the several armies, in con-ultations with the Medical Directors of those armies, months before the presenta-Senator Wilson's reply states that our ambular mittee, against the new Ambulance bill passed by from the fearful responsibility of breaking up an organbefore making their Report, the Senate Committee nad considered the subject more than two months, consulting with the most eminent military and medicountry; and that they concluded the ambulance system to be practically well organized and daily immarks, but simply introduce the lecturer. proving.

At the close of his statement of the Committee doings, Mr. Wilson repeats that it would be eminently hazardous to destroy the system thus established "for the sole purpose of organizing an ambulance corps of He then gives portions of the General Order issued by Gen. McClellan for the organiza of an Ambulance Corps in the Army of the Potomac, manders of armies have issued similar orders.

Mr. Wilson then offers testimony from Dr. Bellows, Por Mr Alvord of the Tract Society and others. that, as far as their observation went, the present arrangements work well, and are constantly improving; and he gives his own opinion that the system can be sufficiently improved "without legislation," and that the Commanding Generals and Medical Directors will willingly remedy any defects that may be pointed out

Dr. Bowditch, in reply, repeats his conviction that Congress should enact, by law, the provisions in re- wanted to strengthen them. gard to this subject, which now depend altogether too much on individual will, and that the separate individ-ual orders which now constitute what is called "the ambulance system" should be united and made per-tunities of making himself thoroughly familiar with fect in one organic whole.

attended to in practice; and that such facilities as are geons and military officers in regard not only to the incensed were they at his treachery and baseness. insufficiency, but the ill-working of the present arrough drivers, over a corduroy road."

ments of Gen. McClellan, Dr. Bowditch fortifies himself with the express testimony of Gen. McClellan. needed; namely, that the system of taking men temsame, also, with that presented in the bill passed by world over, to a speedy and enduring end. (Applause.)

the House of Representatives.

Dr. Bowditch notices, but does not dwell upon, a of the war, and asked the question—Who made the

the discrepancy between the positions taken in Mr. tary of War had ordered every musket that was to first calls the proposed plan "impracticable," without rifle, and placed 115,000 of them in Southern handsattempting to show it undesirable or needless. The forced on them by the North-when the Mobile jour econd attempts to show it needless, by the represenalready exists. In both these diverse points, Mr. Wilson is at issue with the House of Representatives, ers-a million of arms actually prepared long before a which voted the new bill, with Mr. Sumner, his col- single State seceded! league, who privately gave it his support, and with Gen. McClellan, who thought it preferable to his own

In closing his rejoinder, Dr. Bowditch touches lightupon the slight thrown by the Senator upon petiions and petitioners to Congress, and urges anew a trial of the power of petitions, requesting that every lover and friend of the soldiers should sign the formula already published (in the Liberator and elsewhere) for this purpose .- c. K. W.

NEW Music. Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington street, Boston, have just issued the following arrangements for the piano : La Dame Blanche. From Beyer's Bouquet de Mel-

land.) Music by S. Thalberg. Echo Idylle By Theodore Oesten.

An Opera by Verdi. Venice Quadrille. By Charles D'Albert. Now Thou art Mine. Ballad by Luigi Arditi.
When first the Bells. Ballad by George Perren. THE WAR IN AMERICA.

LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. ROE. A lecture upon the American war was delivered in the Town Hall, at Bristol, England, on Wednesday evening, August 13, by the Rev. Charles Hill Roe, D.D., formerly for many years pastor of the Baptist Chapel, Heneage street, and who has for the last twelve years been residing in the Northern States of Am has acted as chaplain in the Federal army, and has been a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates. The floor of the hall, which was free of charge, was densely crowded, and the galleries and orchestra packed from

ing should occur to lead to a war between England and the Northern States, which would be the greatest the House. He says that that Committee "shrunk calamity the world had ever seen. They (the Americans) had a just right to complain of our Alabama ized system made up of 4,000 ambulances, 10,000 and Floridas, and we, if in their position, should feel horses, and 10,000 picked men—a system that was rapidly advancing in efficiency under the teachings of a volunteer; he was no trading politician. Those who 400 selected officers, acting under the eyes of Army and Corps Commanders and Medical Directors;" that, him well as a former minister at the Heneage Street Chapel. Mr. Roe had much interesting information to give them. He had been a chaplain in the Northern army, he had been taken prisoner by the Confedcal gentlemen, official and private, from all parts of the The Rev. Dr. Roe, on coming forward, experienced

a very cordial reception. He prefaced his address by expressing his pleasure at renewing his acquaintance with the Birmingham people. He left Birmingham loaded with gifts and kindnesses, and followed by the good wishes and prayers of a large circle of acquaintces, and he came back with the same emotions of affection and gratitude to Birmingham and the people and states that Generals Foster, Grant, and other com- of Birmingham. He was not going to give them a rmon or a lecture, but something in the shape of a big talk.

It might perhaps be asked why he had left his flock in America to come over here, and before proceeding further he would tell them. He had left, fearing there might be the possibility of the kindling of a war between the old fatherland and the land of his adoption. and that his children might be engaged in hostile conflict with their sons, their blood relations. He came over to do all he could to prevent this. There were delicate silken ties between the two countries, and he

After observing that he had for years been closely the opinions of both sides, the Reverend lecturer said Dr. Bowditch admits the great advantage (in the ab- he had come over to tell the people of England what ence of proper legislation) of the General Orders is- he had learned, and he believed this would tend to cesued by Gen. McClellan in regard to this subject, and ment the union between the nations. Unlike his of the similar arrangements since made by some other friend, the chairman, he had been in the wars. In the Generals, in consultation with Medical Directors. He Shenandoah Valley he had an opportunity of making wishes, however, that these benefits, and the further acquaintance with the rebels. All their ministers had ones yet needed, may be incorporated with the mili- fled, and he preached to them every day. They contary system by the action of Congress; and that vari- versed freely, keeping back nothing, and openly stated us details, such as the competence, sobriety and hu- their objections to the Union. At Harper's Ferry, he manity of ambulance drivers, may be more carefully was taken prisoner by Jackson's army-not sold, but basely betrayed and given up by that traitor, Colonel provided may be made more accessible to the army Myers, who, if the providence of God had not killed urgeons, when in charge of wounded men upon the him by the last shell that fell within their lines on that field. He quotes the opinions of various army sur- day, some of the Union troops would have done it, so

He had to speak to two classes, the lovers of free rangement. One of these represents that, while the dom and the lovers of peace, and he greatly misunwounded were lying about him in every direction derstood the congregation before him if it was not through a whole night, he could get no ambulance made up of these two classes. They in Birmingham for them, though "the row of carriages, with their were lovers of freedom and lovers of peace. He wantbull-dog drivers, remained in one spot, unused, and ed to appeal to both parties; and, ob, if the lovers of within sight, all the time." Another carried off his freedom could but have ridden down beside him on wounded on muskets and blankets, not being able to the morning they rode out of Harper's Ferry, when get any of the ambulance department near him. And between 600 and 700 poor slaves were driven through nother speaks of the extra dangers to wounded man, the street like who had come in to claim them when the place was given up, he was sure the lovers of free-Fully admitting the improvement wrought for the dom would have felt as he did—that slavery, cover it ounded in the army of the Potomac by the arrange- and cloak it, and speak of it as they would, was a curse upon the country. (Hear, hear.)

He had been on the battle-field of Shiloh in Ten since given, respecting the further improvements nessee, where that dreadful battle was fought, which lasted through the Sunday and Monday; and had the porarily from the ranks for ambulance duty is not a friends of peace accompanied him over that terrible good one-that men should be enlisted specially for field, several miles in extent, seeing those long lines service in the ambulance corps, and should receive a of the graves of their noble Northern boys, and have special training for its duties-and that a well-organ- heard the dying cry of the brave hearts whose lifepulance corns is vet wanting to our semice stream was slowly welling from them them Dr. Bowditch points out that, in these remarks, Gen. have felt that war is as much a curse as slavery, and McClellan takes not only the same position with him-self and with Surgeon-General Hammond, but the

The lecturer then proceeded to speak of the causes piece of unfairness on the part of Mr. Wilson, which war? He held in his hand a pamphlet from ninety was obvious to every reader of the two preceding let- eight men who professed to be ministers of the gospel ters, namely; the insinuation, four times repeated, in the Southern States-ninety-eight men who would that Dr. B's plan was to destroy the present organ- be expected to love truth, righteousness and freedom, ization, dismiss its officers and members, and put raw and they said the war was thrust upon them, and that recruits in their place. Not one of these things is they had always desired peace. Innocent lambs! either expressed or implied in the letter upon which Always desired peace! Now he hesitated not to say Mr. Wilson comments. If either or all of them were in the teeth of these men, that they were the very mer fairly deducible from Dr. Bowditch's plan, the re- who fostered the sources from which the war had proach must be shared by Gen. McClellan, who ex-pressed his approval of it three days before Mr. Wil-having proclaimed it at the head of their armies as on's adverse report, and by the House of Representa- chaplains, that having thrown it in the teeth of Northtives, which voted that it be made a law nineteen days ern men and Northern Christians until they had hurlbefore the same report. But Dr. Bowditch now ex- ed it back into their faithless and unchristian throats pressly states that no method of introducing the new -yet these were the men who said that the war was plan has been proposed or thought of, other than its thrust upon them, and that they desired peace; yes, gradual engrafting upon or taking possession of the just as the highwayman or the housebreaker, who with his hand upon your throat, and his dagger in his Dr. Bowditch states that-admitting the great ad- hand, said, "Don't thrust upon me the necessity of raptage of the efforts of noble surgeons and army killing you. I only want to take your property officers to make our imperfect arrangement of special What then was the life of an individual to the life of rmy "orders" work into a harmonious whole—they a nation? (Cheers.) Yet these gentle lambs told can never attain the desired end while Congress fails them that this war was forced upon them. War force of its duty. The blame, he says, lies chiefly with the ed upon them when they had been preparing for it for senate, which has twice really defeated a good bill; thirty years. War, when eighteen months before the and unfortunately for Mr. Wilson, he has been the nomination of Lincoln-before he was politically born agent by whom this error has been brought before the -Georgia had voted £300,000 to arm that State for this war; when twelve months before, Alabama had Another circumstance noticed by Dr. Bowditch is voted £150,000 to arm for that war; when the Secre-Senatorial Report and in his letter. The be found in the Northern arsenals to be turned into a nals encouraged secession, saying we have already ation that a system better than the one asked for stored in different convenient parts of this Southern Confederacy 700,000 small arms and 200,000 revolv-It might be asked, how did he know that they had

been thus preparing thirty years before? Why, by their very words, their public speakers, and their boasting. The war was not only got up by the South in the interest of slavery, but it was precipitated. The North was entirely unprepared. The Southerners were ready, we were unready; they were armed, we had no arms; they had scattered our fleets to the ends of the ocean and our troops were in remote territories; they had taken the arms from the North, and carried them South; emptied our Treasury, and then after they had got ready, they tell us here in this pamphlet that the war was thrust upon them. They had determination and strength, we had none but what God had given us-our hearts which loved freedom, our souls which sympathized with the oppressed, our own Teutonic Anglo-Saxon blood, our determination to be Within the Convent Garden. (Die Nonne von Uh- free and to free others, our ambition to stand high in the midst of our fatherland as men in whose veins, out yonder in that free and great prairie country of ours, La Forza del Destino. (The Force of Destiny.) the blood of the old fatherland was still flowing. (Loud

inet Ministers. Their officers were all elected by perjury and treason, and they did all they could to old anti-slavery renegade.

bring about the secession, and to render the powerless to prevent it. And they very her ceeded-it was almost a miracle that they The traitor captains of the Northern vessels d them up into confederate ports. Ship after ship a delivered up by the cowards at Washington. had made this war, and we wanted now to kill the in order that we might kill the other. He migh that there was abundant proof of it in their a speeches. When Alexander H. Stevens, Vice Pa dent of the Confederacy, was a simple ment gress, he was a decided Union man. He tol that if they broke up the Union because a man stitutionally elected, that they would d best government that ever man was favored that they would not merely destroy the best govern ent, but it might be that they would become and end by cutting each other's throats. These we the words of the Vice President when he was an h est man, (laughter)-when he was a mere ongress. After he became President he said andation of the Government, its very corn rested upon the great truth that the negro is noting to the white man (hisses)-that slave nation to the superior race is a natural condition, Constitution is founded upon these principles, and in strict conformity with these laws." This was not merely the opinion of st ticians-it was the opinion of men of the as he (the lecturer). The celebrated Dr. Palmer, New Orleans, had said, "It is the special mission the Southern church to preserve and transmit our ating system of domestic servitude, with the right w stioned by man to go and root itself when

their side; but they had been mistaken for of cotton was being rapidly prepared from sources. As to the blockade, the Reverend shade said, that when two or three unimportant were destroyed, and Charleston was laid where ought to be, under salt and ashes, then the block would be at an end, but not till then. The President Lincoln was not the cause of the war. the occasion of it. In answer to the inquiry that w sometimes made, "Will the negroes fight!" Reverend gentleman gave some very in ecdotes of deeds of daring performed by the ne during the war, and expressed his belief that the would not only fight, but fight well. The of Gen. Butler's name was the signal for a storm disapprobation. Gen. Butler was too old a head t run against the chivalrous feeling which every A ican felt for the ladies; but in New Orleans the were a lot of vixens who took every opportunity insult the Federal officers, and Gen. Butler said they persist in it, treat them as we treat the disord men of the town-put them in the calabooa shut them up for the night." (Cheers and him It cured them ; it was an effectual cure; they new had to shut any of these vixens up. The lecturer me tioned another similar instance in Alabama, and as that some of these Southern vixens were fifty time In conclusion, the lecturer stated his views and

Providence and nature may open a way for it

Shame.") If the Southern church had no ben

ssion than this, he would say may it perish! (He

The Southerners had looked upon cotton as the

powerful means of bringing this country over

hopes with reference to the termination of the et His hope was, that "Father John" would be his hands off a little longer. (Hear, hear.) We sho then have plenty of cotton and everything we con want, and the whole of the crew of the fillibusteri greedy, territory-desiring people would have pass away and perished forever. Let England keen hands off a little longer, and leave them to finish among themselves. The war was not carried on an agely, ruthlessly, barbarously; very far from it. He thought their President would compare favorably with any man in a similar office for long-auffering, patients and a great unwillingness to resort to strong measar Their Generals, he thought, also might bear comparis with some of the greatest Generals that had everlived One thing he wished to give a word of advice about and that was the building of pirate vessels in this country for the rebels. It did not injure the conerce of the United States to a great extent-it on made marine insurance a little higher-but it was breach of faith between parties that should be united them not to believe the statements of the New York World and Herald, papers published on Northern soil, but supported by Southern agents.

ed over two hours in delivery, by regretting h ability to compress all his facts into the limits of a single lecture, and promised to give a series of lectures on the same subject at some future date.

The proceedings were brought to a close with comolimentary votes of thanks to the lecturer and to the Mayor.

BRITISH ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENTS.

On Thursday evening, the 25th of June, an Anti-Slavery soiree and conversazione took place af the Athenæum, Bristol. Mr. Handel Cossham presided and opened the meeting with a speech in favor of the North. Mr. George Thomas moved the first resolu-

"That this meeting, while abstaining from any ression of opinion as to the past or pres of the fearful war now desolating the American Re public, desires to record its approval of the princip non-intervention, and to express a hope that our representatives in Parliament will support the Go ernment in opposing Mr. Roebuck's motion for the cognition of the so-called Southern Confederacy. Mr. A. Warren seconded the resolution, which was

arried unanimously. Mr. Robert Charlton moved e second resolution :"That this meeting rejoices in the development

and growth of Anti Slavery feeling in the Northern States of the American Republic, as indicated by the admission of colored representatives from Libera at Washington, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, the entire suppression of the African slave-trade, and the treaty with our Government for giving effect to that object; the offer to purchase the in the loyal States, with a view to their freedom; abolition of the abominable Fugitive Slave Lav; permission of colored children to attend the public schools; and also in the election of a Presidental Government distinctly pledged to the non-exten of the system of Slavery in the territories of the

The Rev. J. Burder seconded, and Mr. J. Foster supported the motion, and it was carried un Dr. Davey proposed the third resolution :-

That a petition to Parliament praying for the noncognition, at present, of the Southern Confederacy signed by the chairman on behalf of this meet and be forwarded to our representatives in Parlis ment, and that they be respectfully requested to support its prayer."

The Rev. R. Morris responded, and Mr. H. Thoms supported the motion, which, with the petition, ## nanimously agreed to. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

On the same evening, a large and enthusiastic mee ing was held at Brierfield, Marsden, for the purpose discussing the great American struggle. Afters long and eloquent address by - Davis, Esq., of Highfield, it was unanimously resolved to send a petition liament against recognizing the slaveholders' Gov ment. The chair was ably filled by R. N. Whillan, Esq., solicitor, of Burnley.

C. Edwards Lester, a literary adventurer with literary tle talent, and less reputation, has been arrested The leaders of that rebellion were Buchanan's Cabtet Ministers. Their officers were all elected by

SEPT A HINT TO O FRIEND GARRISO
letter in the Libert
yourself and the cousigns himself by the

Love, a sympathizit the "loyalty and pa ously exhibited by self-called, is indu valuable virtues cou by the Government nscientious scrupl who do not ignore th true and loyal citize In another column appears, headed "Ja giving a summary of ditch to improve t

system in our armic should be made by the soldier, both wh mirable and necessa Here, then, it wo large, wealthy and and for all isolated upon with personal their name and stan tions of that money to the War Power for fund thus raised be superintendence of t. provided with able abundance, and sani immediate relief of Such private m tails of this plan, we official regulators of adopt more efficient

relief of the wound ultimately be inducown, the private con At all events, " sistency, adopt suc respondent will into effect by some paper; and that elsewhere may lend A FRIEN COLORED C

At a meeting of North Carolina, he for the purpose of measures for better race in that State a were unanimously Resolved, That b ern States of the U most abject slavery people, have been t furthermore, denice and all social intere

man beings-have ters, that we migh to the will of the d Resolved, That free, and that we w freedom by word, that, as opportuni soldiers, and take and for our liberty.

ability. Resolved. That free States of the as it regards them, made, it may be in liberation of the w Resolved. That tude and sincere th

years pleaded in be takable sympathy whose heart beats bound with them. Resolved. That presented to the La ed in the city of B Resolved, furthe to the people of En

Sumner, Wilson a

ent political and ve COLORED On the 4th day o

people of Ohio me the most distingui them were in atte Convention were o'clock on the day said to be a mile Grounds, (where and marched to the Esq., who was to noon, on "The H

Langeton did not s He was listened to hours. And as he men of Ohio to e ment now rendess heard with demo The following p

to the Governme

this meeting, utter ment of the color towards the Gove meet it :-Whereas, We, t sembled at Xeni done by the Presi

general Government, have unshake ham Lincoln, or and the General Resolved, That Government, and erty, and our sacr the rebellion of th its determination els, to establish fr and the National Liberia to the gree citizenship of the an musket and

of their country to the Union Resolved, Tha of the colored sol and Morris Islan noble and manly tion and respect of

Resolved, Tha ple of Ohio to colored regiment We understand ored men have Camp Delaware rapidly. Every bers. We also of the State of O ing no effort to fi ble. Mr. Langst with this regime and that he will !

a regiment of val as they have bee

their treatment is

nder the North very nearly suc-nat they did not vessels delivered ip after ship was ington. Slavery ow to kill the one . He might be nswer would be vens, Vice Presi-

IR 4.

n. He told them ause a man was as favored with d become demons, oats. These were very corner-stone, negro is not equal very, that subordi-iral condition. Our principles, and in (Disapprobation.) statesmen, of pol. ted Dr. Palmer, of special mission of ad transmit our exwith the right unn a way for it."
arch had no better y it perish ! (Hes

country over to taken, for a supply pared from other Reverend speaker aportant fortresses was laid where it then the blockade se of the war, but e inquiry that was groes tight?" the ery interesting anis belief that they nal for a storm of too old a head to New Orleans there

treat the disorder. in the calaboose-Cheers and hisses. cure; they never Alabama, and said ns were fifty times his views and his nation of the strughear.) We should erything we could the fillibustering would have passed England keep her

ery opportunity to b. Butler said, "If

e them to finish it not carried on savy far from it. He pare favorably with suffering, patience, o strong measures ht bear comparison that had everlived. I of advice about te vessels in this eat extent-it only gher-but it was a should be united, ally, he cautioned of the New York on Northern soil,

cture, which lastregretting his innto the limits of a series of lectures a close with comcturer and to the OVEMENTS.

ok place at the ossham presided, h in favor of the the first resoluing from any ex. present conduct he American Re-of the principle a hope that our upport the Govmotion for the Confederacy." ntion, which was

Charlton move

he development in the Northern indicated by the from Liberia at in the District of e African slavement for giving ir freedom; the Slave Law; the tend the publ President and non-extension rritories of the Mr. J. Foster d unanimously

ing for the nonn Confederacy of this meeting, ves in Parlia-quested to supfr. H. Thomas petition, was

husiastic meet-

After a long of Highfield, etition to Par-N. Whillam, turer with litarrested for emy. Lester How he got ics. He is an

A HINT TO CONSCIENTIOUS FRIENDS.

FRIEND GARRISON-On perusal of the excellent letter in the Liberator of August 21st, addressed to pourself and the country by a Peace "Friend," who signs himself by the very appropriate name of Alfred H. Love, a sympathizing reader who warmly appreciates lovalty and patriotism" of the writer, so dubiasly exhibited by the majority of Peace men, only exhibited induced to inquire whether these ralgable virtues could not or would not be employed withe Government in a way more agreeable to the necentious scruples of all those true friends of peace conscientious acropies of all those true remains of peace who do not ignore their equally binding obligations of rue and loyal citizenship, than in the active duties of

ar. In another column of the same number, an article ppears, headed "Justice and Humanity to Soldiers," appears, nearest states and Franking to Soldiers, giving a summary of the exertions made by Dr. Bow to improve the condition of the Ambulance estem in our armies, and suggesting that every effort should be made by humane citizens, and friends of the soldier, both white and colored, to carry this adnirable and necessary reform into effect.

Here, then, it would seem, is just the field for the large, wealthy and benevolent body of "Friends," and for all isolated sincere lovers of peace, to enter and with personal activity, with the influence of er name and standing, and especially with contribu tions of that money which conscientious scruples deny to the War Power for war purposes. Let a private and thus raised be appropriated to the pay of a wor the and skillful ambulance corps, under, perhaps, the ntendence of the noble Sanitary Commission, and wided with able animals, comfortable wagons in bundance, and sanitary stores in good order for the rediate relief of the wounded.

Such private munificence, accompanied by the exertions of personal energy in carrying out the details of this plan, would surely stimulate or shame the official regulators of our present ambulance system to adopt more efficient measures in regard to the prompt lief of the wounded. Perhaps Government might plimately be induced to adopt and maintain as its own, the private corps thus organized.

At all events, "Friends" might, with entire con-sistency, adopt such a body themselves; and, with tars of life, liberty, and true righteousness. deference and respect, we trust your Christian respondent will carry his "loyalty and patriotism" into effect by some such effort as is suggested in your paper; and that "Friends" in Philadelphia and laewhere may lend their aid and countenance thereto.

A FRIEND OF PEACE AND LOYALTY.

COLORED CITIZENS OF BEAUFORT.

At a meeting of the colored citizens of Beaufort, North Carolina, held at that place June 22d, 1863, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain measures for bettering the condition of the African race in that State and county, the following resolves were unanimously passed :-

Resolved. That by the laws of this and other Southern States of the Union, we have been subjects of the st abject slavery, have long been a down-trodden people, have been used and bartered as chattels, and, hermore, denied all rights of citizenship whatever. and all social interests pertaining to the rights of human beings-have been denied all knowledge of letters, that we might the more easily be made subject to the will of the dastardly slaveholders.

Resolved, That by the Proclamation of Abraha Lincoln, President of these United States, we are and that we will ever endeavor to maintain our freedom by word, deed and act, at all hazards; and that, as opportunity is now offered to us to become soldiers, and take up arms in defence of our rights and for our liberty, we will do so to the extent of our

Resolved. That we will call for the sympathy of the free States of the North and of foreign powers-that as it regards them, should any interference ever be made, it may be in our behalf, and so redound to the liberation of the whole African race of these United

Resolved. That we will tender our heartfelt gratitude and sincere thanks to Messrs, Garrison, Phillips, Sumner, Wilson and others, who have these many years pleaded in behalf of our race, with that unmis-Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be

presented to the Liberator or other newspaper publishing, and did effectually his appointed work.' d in the city of Boston, Mass., for publication. Resolved, further, That copies of the same be sent to the people of England and France, requesting their | setts 54th (colored) regiment :sympathy for us and our whole race in this our present political and very critical crisis.

COLORED REGIMENT OF OHIO.

On the 4th day of August, a large number of colored the most distinguished and influential men among them were in attendance. The proceedings of the Convention were in all respects harmonious. At 12 o'clock on the day the Convention met, a procession, said to be a mile long, formed in the County Fair Grounds, (where the Convention held its sittings,) and marched to the depot to meet John M. Langston, Esq., who was to address the meeting, in the afternoon, on "The Hour and the Duty of Colored Men to the Government." On account of sickness, Mr. Langston did not speak until the following afternoon. He was listened to with marked attention for over two ours. And as he spoke of the duty of the colored men of Ohio to come forward, and fill up the regiment now rendesvousing at Camp Delaware, he was

heard with demonstrations of the liveliest interest. this meeting, utter in unmistakable terms the sentiment of the colored men of Ohio, as to their duty towards the Government, and their determination to meet it :-

Whereas, We, the colored citizens of Ohio, this day assembled at Xenia, in view of what has already been done by the President of the United States, and the general Government, in behalf of the Africo-American, have unshaken and increasing confidence in Abrabam Lincoln, our President, in his administration and the General Government; therefore,

Resolved, That we stand as ever on the side of the Government, and pledge to it "our lives, our property, and our sacred honor," in its efforts to subdue rebellion of the slave oligarchy of the country, in its determination to emancipate the slaves of all rebels, to establish freedom in the District of Columbia and the National Territories, to welcome Hayti and Liberia to the great family of nations, to recognize the citizenship of the native-born colored American, and to protect the colored soldiers, who, taking the American musket and bayonet, have gone forth at the call of their country to do and die for the Government and

Resolved, That we are proud of the heroic conduct of the colored soldiers who fought at Milliken's Bend and Morris Island, vindicating as they did, by their noble and manly behavior, their claim to the admira-

tion and respect of their countrymen. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Colored People of Ohio to fill up at once, by volunteering, the ored regiment now being formed at Camp Delaware. We understand seven companies of able-bodied colred men have been mustered into the service at Camp Delaware. The regiment is filling up quite

rapidly. Every day brings new accessions to its numers. We also understand that Mr. Langston, agent of the State of Ohio, for Major G. L. Stearns, is sparing no effort to fill up the regiment as soon as possi-Mr. Langston feels that his efforts in connection with this regiment will prove altogether successful, and that he will be able to present to the Government regiment of valiant negro soldiers.

The men are well pleased with their officers, as far their treatment in camp.

GOSPEL PREACHING

Br. Garrison,-A week or two since, a young mi ister from Hill, N. H., exchanged desks with the clergyman of Andover, N. H.; and he, thinking to draw

To Abraham Lincoln, Emancipator of the Slaves in the his inspiration from above, instead of descending to the pews for it, took the Christian liberty to denounce American Republic:

American Republic:

If in the midst of your Titanic battles, our voice can yet reach you, let us, O Lincoln, free sons of Columbus, send you a word of good wishes and of admiration from wealth, arose and said that this house being dedicated to religious services, and not to the preaching of politics, the minister must stop, or else he should some wealth, arose and said that this house being dedicated to religious services, and not to the preaching of politics, the minister must stop, or else he should give but five minutes for the minister and congregation to clear the hall; at the expiration of which time he should lock the door. The minister said he should go on to preach his own sentiments, if he preached at all; at which the copperheads began to rave and awear, husled the minister down stairs, and had it not been for two or three influential men present, who chanced not to be drunk, the minister would have received the same treatment that those do who tell the truth at the South. For years, I know from personal experience that if a minister utters a word against slavery, injustice, drunkenness, uncleanness, whoredom, &c. the party calling themselves "Democrats" (though they have no more right to assume the name than the devil has to assume the name of Christian) take it that we mean them, which shows plainly that the coat nickly fits there. They "want the minister to preach a preach of the mass price of the name of the Emancientor—wore envisible than any crown or any human treasure.

An entire race of men, bowed by selfish egotism under the yoke of slavery, is, at the price of the noblest blood of America, restored by you to the dignity of America, mistress of liberty to our fathers, opens again the solemne pooch of human progress; and while she astonishes the world by her gigantic daring, she makes us sorrowfully think how this old Europe, which also fights so great a battle for liberty; finds neither mind nor heart to equal hers. While the revelers in despotism raise their bacchanalian rejoicings over the fall of a free people, let free men religiously keep sacred the day of the fall of slavery. There are my finds and the process of the fall of slavery, hail to all you who for two years have fought and died around her regenerating banner; weal to you, redeemed sons of Human Juncoln, pilot of liberty; hail to all you who for two years have fou micely fits them. They "want the minister to preach the gospel," which, in their estimation, means to preach against the sins of the ancients, and ignore those of the moderns. If it is not the duty of the preachers to denounce the sins of the present age, and hold up for example the terrible retribution which following is part of the reply which has just been received: "The great work of liberation, thank God, we live to feel lowed the vices of past ages, that men may be warned by their fate, then we are sadly mistaken. But a few of the congregation at Andover sympathized with the young minister. He was not at first aware that he was in a congregation, composed almost wholly of those who derived their inspiration from the rum bottle, instead of the fountain of absolute justice and truth. But the most shameful of all was, that they required him to draw up from their stagnant cesspools of abomination and filth, the fetid, putrescent effluvia of slavery, instead of imbibing the pure chrystal necosf slavery in the most shameful of all was, that they instead of imbibing the pure chrystal necosf slavery, instead of imbibing the pure chrystal necosf slavery, instead of imbibing the pure chrystal necosf slavery, instead of imbibing the pure chrystal necosf slavery in the most shameful of all was, that they instead of the fountain of the slavery is ended. No more coffles! No more slav nicely fits them. They "want the minister to preach MRS. BEECHER STOWE AND THE LADIES OF EDIN

ILL ASS (Anglious) IN A NOOSE. THOMAS resartus (to Tom sans cullote). "Tom, you unfathomable dolt, I find you grub for a livelihood instead of wearing your vest, and living in ease as I

Tom. "Soft, sir Thomas! That is my affair. Brush up your clothes, and take your through ticket for paradise. I'll speak the truth, and take the risk of getting there sometime. Let me hoe my row."

Thomas. "No I won't. I'll hire you for life."

Powell, of Ghent, (N. Y.) now on a visit to the Cape: met with a very cordial welcome from several Liberator readers. The men and women, educated by a twenty years' perusal of the Liberator, (or Standard,) and are still attentive readers—they are solid men and women of this period. Their underlying faith in the Right. of this period. Their underlying faith in the Right, because it is Right, and in Liberty for its own sake,

in God's true church of Freedom.

You have doubtless noticed the recently reported arrest of C. Edwards Lester as a spy! What a remarkable career his has been! An anti-slavery minister in Utica-the early coadjutor of Gerrit Smitha delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London-author of the "Glory and Shame of England "-appointed "our Consul at Genoa"-a New York city "Democratic" politician-the correspondent of the London Times-a "Know-Nothing"-a "Union" man-appointed to a clerkship under the present administration-a notorious hard-drinkerand now under arrest as a Rebel spy! I was made takable sympathy which becomes the philanthropist acquainted with him at the beginning of my lecturing whose beart beats for his countrymen in bonds, as experience in the first anti-slavery meetings I attempt ed to hold. He was sent for by some pro-slavery disaffected Methodists to disturb and break up my meet-

Extract of a letter from a soldier of the Massachu-

MORRIS ISLAND, (S. C.) Aug. 5, 1863. geant-Major Douglass in the chair, and the principal speaker a young colored man from South Carolina. Construction only think of that I in the sight of Sumter, within a few which of the party and the speaker and the speake people of Ohio met in convention at Xenia. Many of a few miles of Charleston, the hotbed of slavery, and centre of rebeldom!

A NEW MAP FOR THE PEOPLE. We have received from the publishers, B. B. Russell, 574 Washington Street, Boston, Lloyd & Co.'s great County Map of the United States. This map has just been engraved, and includes each entire county from the northern boundary of our great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the St. Croix to the golden shores of Cali-The following preamble and resolutions, adopted at and includes each entire county from the northern

Q A. GILLMORE, Brigadier General Commanding.

Frederick Douglass has discontinued his newspaper The men are well pleased with their officers, as far as they have been appointed, and well satisfied with their treatment in camp.

Captain Daniel J. Preston, of the 35th regiment as they have been appointed, and well satisfied with their treatment in camp.

Captain Daniel J. Preston, of the 35th regiment as they have been appointed Major of a colored regiment, and ordered to report at Newbern, N. C.

GARIDALDI'S ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
The following is the address signed by the Italian liberals, beginning with the name of Garibaldi, who also wrote the address:

THE LIBERATOR.

scribed, in ten and five-cent pieces, 100 dollars, their offering for a flag for the brigade. * * * * * * My dear friends, a thousand grateful and pleasant recollections of good days in Scotland crowd uponline as I write, but I am cramped and confined by neuralgia, which is brought on by writing, and cannot say much."—Scottman.

A VALLANDIGHAM GERMAN PAPER REPUDIATED. do. Bless me! you will never look fit for heaven, you—!"

The "Arbeiterbund," or Workingmen's Association of Cincinnati, at a meeting held on the 20th ult., unanimously adopted the following:—

Whereas, There is a party which calls itself shame-lessly by the name of the Democratic party, and which asserts liberty to be licentiousness and anarchy, and that the liberty of the press is a justified means to un-THOMAS. "No I won't. I'll hire you for life."

(And would awfully like to, but don't see exactly how; besides, there is a halter round his literary neck that only needs to be tightened a little).

Thomas. "No I won't. I'll hire you for life." dermine the free institutions of the people of the Union and establish a Government with slavery as its basis, spreading treason abroad, and which sympathizes with the damnable rebellion of the South, and provokes opposition to the legally constituted Government and laws; producing desertions, mobs, murders, and incending in the property of the

August 31st, from our esteemed coadjutor, Aaron M.

Among the papers of the disloyal party, the Cincinnati Volksfreund is one that does have the cincinnation of Powell, of Ghent, (N. Y.) now on a visit to the Cape:

"I had an excellent meeting here yesterday, and of the control of all this control of all moral rectitude and truth. We, as

is most refreshing. They are the standard-bearers in God's true church of Freedom.

WHERE THE MOB CAME FROM. The following is

the vote of Governor Sey: 1862:	nour's "friend	s," November,
	Seymour.	Wadsworth.
Mackerelville,	570	58
Five Points,	312	68
Corlear's Dock,	465	-40
Mary Street Dance-he Thirty-three other I		15
tricts of equal respectabilit	ý, 10,552	1535
	12,664	1,681
Seymour's majority, 10	,981, or more	than his entire

Seymour's majority, 10,981, or more than his entire majority in the State.

These election districts figure on our police books as containing two thousand seven hundred and forty-three groggeries, two hundred and seventy-nine notorious brothels, and one hundred and seventy places where thieves and rufflans habitually resort, one hundred and five policy shops, with gambling and dance-houses to match, and also embrace the haunts of the nurdreyer, robbers and incendiaries who figured. of the murderers, robbers and incendiaries who figured in the recent "Reign of Terror."—N. Y. paper.

THE COLORED SOLDIERS. The State Central Committee of the Fremont Legion of colored soldiers

"All colored men who have obtained lists of colored a few miles of Charleston, the hotbed of slavery, and centre of rebeldom!

No Compromise. Gen. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, has written President Lincoln a very foreible letter on the importance of refusing all compromise with returning rebel States. He says that the proclamation is irrevocable; that discretion and power ceased with the act which, in the exercise of constitutional power, proclaimed freedom to the slaves in the States it emportanced. He entreats the President not to listen to the advice of the friends of slavery, and so rob himself of the gratitude and admiration of mankind.

A New Map for the People. We have receivered to content and provided men who have obtained lists of colored volunteers for the war, and all who wish to serve either as privates or sergeants, and all who wish to

"P. B. RANDOLPH,
"President New York State Central Committee
Headquarters, Brooklyn, N. Y."

THE NEGRO TROOPS WILL FIGHT. The following

substantiates all that has been said as to the bravery and from the St. Croix to the golden shores of California, containing all the towns, rivers and mountains, &c., made famous by the war, and not on other maps. It is 40 x 50, beautifully colored, and is sold in sheets at 60 cents each, mounted \$1,25.

The late Col. Robert G. Shaw won high regard from his superior officers in his short but brilliant career at the South. By the following letter, it will be seen that Gen. Gillmore has fully endorsed the merited eulogy of Gen. Saxton:

Headquarters Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 11, 1863.—General: I have seen in the papera your address "to the colored soldiers and freedmen of this department," on the heroic conduct of Col. Robert G. Shaw, Fifty-Fourth Regiment Massachusetts of the South, which they have taken part.

I desire to add my testimony to the worth and gallantry of that estimable officer and gentleman. He was not only a good, but a brave man; brave indeed to a fault, and I feel his loss severely.

Should an opportunity offer, I desire you to convey to the friends of the deceased, and to your subordinates in this department, the assurance of my high appreciation of his transcendent patriotism and valor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Q. A. GLILMONE, Brigadier General Commanding.

Brigadier General Commanding.

OUR COLORED TROOPS. The following extractrom a letter dated Fort Blunt, Cherokee Nation July 30th, 1803, from a Captain in service under General Blunt to his relatives in Boston, will be found in teresting, and furnishes strong testimony to the valuof this branch of the service:

Brigadier General Commanding.
Brigadier General R. Saxton, Military Governor, Commanding at Beaufort, S. C.

A collection was taken on Sunday morning in the Baptist church of Beaufort, in aid of the fund for the proposed monument to the late Robert G. Shaw. Sixty dollars were contributed. The colored people seem to take a great interest in this effort to honor Col. Shaw's memory, and we learn that a large sum has already been promised by the different colored regiments. There are now six regiments of colored men in this department, and a little energy is all that is required to raise a monument honorable alike to the support of the battalion of the 2d Colorado, and the support of the dand of the donors.—Beaufort Free South.

A new native African journal, entitled the Anglo-African, was issued at Lagos on the 6th of June last. It is edited and published by Mr. R. Campbell, who went out with Dr. Delany, about three years ago.

Frederick Douglass has discontinued his newspaper in order to the give his exclusive attention to organizing the enemy." Since the service:

"At the outset, I was very much opposed to fightin with newspaper of the outset, I was very much opposed to fight with negor troops, but I have now been in two fight with them, and they fight like heroes; they were a late as well as well be fifted to the support be 2 regiment of Colorado Volunteers, but they could me get them to move. Meantime the enemy were d recting all the fire of a whole regiment of Colorado Volunteers, but they could me were issued for the first (colored) regiment to advance to the support of the battalion of the 2d Colorado, and they (the colored regiment) rushed in with a will, an received the fire, and let our men shift their position alitate to the right and more in advance, preparator, to our charging the enemy's field works.

A new native African journal, entitled the Anglo-African, was issued at Lagos on the 6th of June last. It is edited and published by Mr. R. Campbell, who went out with Dr. Delany, about three years ago.

NEGRO SOLDIERS. There was never any excuse for the scepticism as to the negro's capacity for fighting. The slaveholder never showed it, and never had it. Years ago, Henry A. Wise said in a letter to South-Side Adams: "With white officers I would fight a regiment of them against any foreign troops which could land on our shores. They are faithful and they are brave, and more disinterested than the white man. They are joyous in temperament and patient, as their nerves are coarse and strong." And he followed up this with the following elaborate eulogy on the race as a whole: "The descendants of Africa now here in bondage in the United States-are can masse, as a whole wealth of people, in bodily comfort, morality, enlightenment, Christianity and actual personal freedom worth more than their mother country entire, not excepting the Europeans there combined with the natives." What Africa is worth per foot or acre, it would be difficult to say, but Wise's estimate of the value of the negro race is a high one. If he had said worth more than the whole copperhead party, he would have greatly under-estimated their worth. "Warrington," in the Springfield Republican.

The Death of Geo. W. Collamore. Gen. Collamore, Mayor of Lawrence, Kansas, was suffocated to death by damps in his well. When he first dis death by damps in his well. When he first dis death by damps in his well. When he first dis death by damps in his well. When he first dis death by damps in his well. When he first dis death by damps in his well. When he first dis death by damps in his well. When he first dis death by damps in his well. When he first dis death by damps in his well. When he first dis death by damps in his well. When he first dis death by damps in his well. When he first dis death by damps in his well. When he first dis death by damps in his well. When he first dis death by damps in his well. When he first dis death by damps in his well. When he first dis death by damps in howell. When he first dis death by damps in his well. When he first dis

RE-ENSLAVING FREEDMEN. The Washington Caronicle publishes the following extract from a letter of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, (now in England,) to a friend in that city:—

"Since the victory at Gettysburg, and the fall of Vickaburg and Port Hudson, suggestions appear that President Lincoln should recall the emancipation propolamation. This would ruin the cause here. The proclamation was legal, and as such it did emancipate the slaves, and they are now free. How can Mr. Lincoln re-enslave them? The past is irrevocable, even by Almighty power. Besides, it would be a breach of faith to the slaves; and in view of their heroic conduct in battle, equally unwise and unjust."

The Southern The Southern The Post in New York is finished. In spite

THE CAPTURED NEGRO SOLDIERS. The Southern papers report that Jeff. Davis has placed the soldiers of the Massachusetts 54th and other colored men captured at Fort Wagner at the disposal of the State authorities of South Carolina. If this be true, they will not be exchanged, and President Lincoln's retaliatory policy will doubtless be put in operation.

THE SCOURGED SLAVE'S BACK. The London Anti-

The Scourged Slave's Back. The London Anti-Slavery Reporter of August 1st says:—

"A remarkable photograph has been reproduced in England by Mr. Jones, photographer, Oxford Street. It is a fac-simile photographic likeness of a Louisiana slave's back, taken five or six months after a terrible scourging, and exhibiting from the shoulders to the waist great welts and furrows raised or gouged by the lash, running crosswise and lengthwise, the victim himself presenting a noble countenance and fine physique. The "card" came from the United States, over which the New York Independent and the National Anti-Slavery Standard recommend it should be sown broadcast by the 100,000. We think a good distribution of it among those in our own country, who are aronacast by the loo, loo. We think a good distribu-tion of it among those in our own country, who are anxious to promote a recognition of the slaveholders' Confederacy, would do no harm. It tells a tale which even Mrs. Stowe could not match, for it appeals not to the understanding alone, but direct to the eye. It may be had at the Anti-Slavery office at 1s. 6d. each."

How Gen. Pemberton was Killed. The St. could be mocrat gives the following particulars:

He was on his way to Montgomery, Alabama, where a military court of inquiry, to inquire into the causes attending the surrender of Vicksburg, was ordered to be held. While at Selma, Alabama, he was approached by an officer of a Texas reigment, who accused him of selling Vicksburg to Gen. Grant.

This the rebel General denied, when, after further conversation. General Permetters attempted to shoot

This the rebel General denied, when, after further conversation, General Pemberton attempted to shoot the Texan, who, however, before he had effected his purpose, drew a revolver and shot Pemberton, the wound producing almost instant death. Our information as to the death of this double-dyed traitor is derived from the parties direct from Greenwood, Mississippi, where the report is generally credited.

A QUAKER IN TROUBLE. The New Bedford Mecury thus relates the trials of Friend Taylor. H sighs for "peace" in vain:

"We learn that Samuel Taylor, of Fairfield, Me. nead speech on taking the chair of said Convention.

Our readers have seen in our columns specimens of the speech, remarkable not only as coming from a professed follower of George Fox and William Penn, but as the language of a man heretofore reputed to possess common sense. He found it as unprofitable to take his shoes to Lynn, as it is said to be to carry coals to Newsstle."

States. It tells the story in a way that even Mrs. Stowe cannot approach, because it tells the story to the eye."

Price 15 cents. Sent by mail, by enclosing postage stamp. Seven copies for one dollar, or \$1,50 per dozen.

Address Editor or the Liberator. Bosten. Mass.

DIALOGUE. The Boston Transcript produces the following brief dialogue between Uncle Sam, Secesh, and Copperhead, which has a point, to say the least:

Secesh. Stoop down here, Uncle! Uncle Sam. What for, Secesh?

Secesh. Stoop down here, Uncie:
Uncle Sam. What for, Secesh?
Secesh. I want to cut your throat!
U. S. Guess not. It don't want cutting.
Copperhead. Yes, stoop down, Uncle!
U. S. What! do you, too, want to cut my throat?
Copperhead. O, no—never! I would not do such a thing for the world! I only want to hold your arms pinioned behind your back while Secesh cuts it.
That is very different, you see.
U. S. No, I don't see it.

Family Drowned. A shocking catastrophe ocenrred recently in Black River township, Lorain county, Ohio. Mr. Herwig, a Protestant German, with
his wife and five children, set out about eight o'clock
in the morning, in their wagon, to attend church at
Amherst. About an hour afterwards, as some men
were crossing the bridge at Beaver Creek, they saw
two horses struggling in the water. The neighbors
were alarmed, and the horses extricated. When the
carriage was drawn out, the bodies of Mr. Herwig, his
wife and five children, comprising the entire family,
were found in it, quite dead. It is supposed that in
crossing the bridge the horses became frightened, and
backed off into the river, where, becoming entangled backed off into the river, where, becoming entangled in the carriage, all the seven were drowned

THE New COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE. Edward L. Pierce, who has been appointed to the position made vacant by the death of Dr. Stone, is a young man of energy and ability. He is by profession a lawyer, but has considerable literary talent, and sion a lawyer, but has considerable interral years, and has written articles upon public affairs which have attracted attention at home and abroad. The latest of these is a contribution to the Atlantic Monthly. Like his predecessor, he is a personal friend of Secretary Chase, who gives this prompt indication of his own estimate of his capacity.—Roxbury Journal.

CUBA. It is said that upwards of 25,000 slaves from Africa had been imported into Cuba during the last year. When a cargo arrives, the slaves are distribu-ted over the plantations, and the vessel burnt. There are only three small vessels to guard a line of coast of 1,500 to 2,000 miles. Great fears are entertained in property in his fellow-man, before the Commonwer Havana that the sugar crop would prove a failure, and that not more than half the estimated yield would be produced.

FREE NEGRO LABOR. Dr. M. F. Banzona, the distinguished New Orleans philanthropist, and formerly a large slave owner, says the policy of employing slave labor in Louisiana has been entirely exploded by the recent experiment with free labor among rice and cotton planters. Large crops are raised at less expense to the grower with free labor than with slave labor.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF ADMIRAL FOOTE. The death of Admiral Foote has been speedily followed by that of his widow, which-occurred at her father's residence, in New Haven, on Wednesday evening, the 25th ult. The New Haven Journal says she has been ill ever since the decease of the Admiral, but only a few days ago she was able to take the air in her carriage. Mrs. Foote was forty-seven years of age. Two sons are the only survivors of the Admiral's family.

BLACK TROOPS FOR REBEL SERVICE. The follow-

against its truth:—

"Rebel papers received at Morehead City says that Jeff. Davis has decided, after a conference with the Governors of Confederate States, to call out five hundred thousand black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the "Weaver, aged 32 years, Professor of Natural Science in the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa. [Obituary no-

The Richmond Enquirer speaks rather contemptuously of Beauregard's protest "on the ground of humanity," and thinks that his protest will be of little use, unless he can disable the batteries that throw shells five miles. The Enquirer thinks that Sumter can never be surrendered.

THE UNAVAILING CRY: A Sermon for all Times.

By Rev. Alexander Clark, Editor of "Clark's School Visitor." Just published—price 10 cents, post-paid.

Address W. S. & ALFRED MARTIEN, Publishers, Sept. 4.

booter generally.

The citizens of Platte county, Mo., illuminated their houses in honor of Quantrell, on Saturday night, the 22d ult.!

The Draft in New York is finished. In spite of the ardent wishes of secret traitors, the most pro-found quiet was preserved—not a riotous face was seen. The whole number drawn is a little over 19,000, or one in six of the number enrolled of the first class, and one in five of the voters for President—the highest vote ever cast in the city.

The rebel President has placed the soldiers of the Mass 54th, and other colored men captured at the assault of Fort Wagner, at the disposal of the State authorities of South Carolina. This makes it certain that they will not be exchanged, and calls for the re-taliation policy heretofore announced by President Lincoln.

The investigation into the burning of the steamer Ruth seems to show pretty clearly that the \$2,500,000 in charge of Major Brinton was entirely destroyed by the fire.

A tornado swept over Buena Vista, Wis., on Friday last. Every house was blown down, three persons killed and fourteen wounded.

Edward Lloyd, Esq., a wealthy Welshman, well known on the London stock exchange, blew his brains out recently in despair at losses by the confederate learn

The Buffalo Express says that nineteen substitutes from that city escaped on Friday night on the way to Elmira. They put out the lights in the car and jumped from the train. It is said that five were killed. A despatch from Memphis states that over 100,000 (probably 10,000) bales of Confederate States cotton have been captured near Natchez.

The Federal Grand Jury, under charge of Judge Trigg, recently found three hundred indictments at Nashville, for treason and conspiracy, against the leaders of the rebellion in that State, and among the guilty culprits indicted are some prominent clergy-

Seventy-five locomotives and six hundred cars have been destroyed on the Mississippi railroad since the first investment of Jackson, Mississippi. Among the 12th Ward (New York) conscripts James Gordon Bennett, Jr. of the Herald.

THE "PECULIAR INSTITUTION" ILLUSTRATED. We have a photographic likeness of a Louisiana slave's President of the late Democratic Convention in that State, visited the city of Lynn, on the 17th inst., and remained two nights when he was obliged to leave. The cause of his departure was the feeling excited in that usually quiet city, by bills posted about the streets, containing extracts from Samuel's copperhead speech on taking the chair of said Convention. Our readers have seen in our columns appearing no fine. back, taken five or six months after a terrible scourging,

> NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COL-LEGE.—The Sixteenth Annual Term will commonce on Wednesday, Nov. 4, and continue seventeen weeks. Lec-ture fees, \$55. Aid will be afforded to a limited number of students needing it. Any person or persons paying to the College \$100 can send a student free of tuition through its course of education. Address or apply to the subscriber, at the College, No. 10 East Canton street, Boston.

SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., Sec'y. MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 62 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of

-Lother Clark, M. D.: David Thaver, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M. NOTICE.—Letters or papers for THEODORE D.

r Angelina Grimke Weld, or Sarah M. Grimke,

should be directed to West Newton, (Mass.) instead of Perth Amboy, (N. J.) until further notice. LECTURES BY AARON M. POWELL .- The friends of the cause of the enslaved on Nantucket, Cape Cod, and in the Southern portions of this State, will oubtless be glad to hear that our faithful and indefatigable oadjutor, AARON M. POWELL, will visit their localities in the course of the next ensuing weeks, to address the

people on the momentous issues of the present hour. We bespeak for him an attentive hearing. SEP AARON M. POWELL will speak at Nantucket, Sunday, August 6.
Barnstable, Tuesday, 46 8.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Natick, Sunday, Sept. 6, at half-past 10, A. M., and 2 and 7, P. M.

DIED-In Lancaster Co., Pa., on the 14th of August Awon GILBERT, in the 81st year of his age.

Descended from an ancestor who liberated his slaves from a conscientious conviction that man had no right to the way in legislative emancipation, he was true to the hereditary principles of his family, bearing a firm and constant testimony against American slavery, in season and out of season, and was actively engaged more than half a century ago in aiding fugitives in their efforts to escape from Southern bondage. He was, for some time, editor of The Genius of Universal Emancipation, established by Benjamin Lundy, with whom he was on terms of personal intimacy.

He discharged this duty at the capital of the nation, at a time when to speak the truth of the Great American Peace Meetings. A copy of the Raleigh (N. C.)

Standard, just received, contains numerous reports of peace meetings held throughout the State. This is the first movement in the Confederacy to end the war, and bodes no good to the fast-crumbling Richmond dynasty. That journal still maintains its fearless and high-toned course against the Davis conspirators. The revolution there is fast ripening.

May his reward be that of the just made perfect, and may our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ receive him into his blessed kingdom! We have long known and regarded the deceased

friend, whose death we are now called upon to record, as one of the most upright and faithful of the Anti-Slavery host—as a fearless investigator and lover of the truth, an independent thinker, and a friend of progress and reform in their widest manifestations. He was, occasionally, a contributor to the columns of the Liberator, his style aling report which comes in a Fortress Monroe despatch dated on Saturday is, of course, to be received with very great caution, the probabilities being altogether tions or criticisms worthy of consideration. A truly good tions or criticisms worthy of consideration. A truly good man has departed.—[Ed. Lib.

tice next week.]

SPEECHES, LECTURES.

LETTERS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS:

FIFTH THOUSAND. In One Volume, Crown Octavo, 570 pp.

Three editions of this classical work are insued. The Li-brary Edition is printed on clear new type, and fine tinted lines paper; bound in rich English green and marcon vel-lum cloth; with an illuminated title, and illustrated with lum cloth; with an illuminated title, and illustrated with an excellent portrait of Mr. Phillips, on steel, by H. Wright Smith. Gotten up at the Cambridge University Press, it is presented as a choice triumph of American workmanship, it will challenge the most fastidious criticism as a specimen of book-manufacture.

The Boston Post characterises it as "a luxurious style of book-making." Price \$2.25. This edition will be sold by Agents only, until the first of January next.

The Trade Edition is printed from the same type, but on thin, common paper, with the portrait in cheaper style, and bound in boards. Price \$1.50.

The People's edition is on the same paper, but without a portrait, and in paper covers.

portrait, and in paper covers.

This volume has been revised by Mr. Phillips himself, and contains about one-half of his published speeches that have been reported during the last ten years. It is the only collection of his speeches extant.

CONTENTS:

The Murder of Lovejoy. Mr. Phillips' First Speech in Boston, delivered Dec. 3, 1837, which at once established his fame as one of the ables, of living ora

Woman's Rights. Speech at Worcester, Oct. 15, 1851, with the Resolutions em-bodying the whole philosophy of the Wo-men's Rights Movement, prepared and presented by Mr. Phillips.

Public Opinion. Jan. 28, 1852.

Surrender of Sims. Jan. 30, 1852.

Sims Anniversary. April 12, 1852. Philosophy of the Abolition Movement.

Jan. 27, 1853. Removal of Judge Loring. Feb. 20,

1855. VIII. The Boston Mob. Oct. 21, 1855.

IX. The Pilgrims. Dcc. 21, 1855. Letter to Judge Shaw and President

Walker. Aug. 1, 1859. XI. Idols. Oct. 4, 1859.

XII. Harper's Ferry. Nov. 1, 1859.

XIII. Burial of John Brown. Delivered at the Grave of the Martyr, Dec. 3, 1859.

Lincoln's Election. Nov. 9, 1860. XV

Mobs and Education. Dec. 21, 1860. XVI. Disunion. Jan. 20, 1861.

XVII. Progress. Feb. 17, 1861,

Under the Flag. April 21, 1861. XIX. The War for the Union. Dececember,

XVIII.

1861. The Cabinet. August 1, 1862.

Letter to the Tribune. Aug. 16, 1862. XXII. On Toussaint L'Ouverture. December,

1861. XXIII. A Metropolitan Police. April 25, 1863.

XXIV. The State of the Country. May 11, 1863.

Agents wanted in every county of the Loyal States. Liberal commissions allowed. Address for Circular, "A book no woman can read without tears." JUST PUBLISHED. HOSPITAL SKETCHES:

By Miss L. M. Alcott. Price 50 cts. Price 50 cts.

Several of the Sketches in this volume were published serially in The Commonwealth, and were widely copied by the press, receiving outogistic notices from several journals, and calling forth many private letters of thanks from readers. A few extracts must suffice to show what was thought of

em:
"They are received with universal favor."—Common-"They are received with universal favor."—Common-meath.

"Productions of uncommon merit * * Fluent and aparkling in style, with touches of quiet humor and lively wit, relieving what would otherwise be a topic too sombre and ead, they are graphic in description and exhibit the healthful sentiments and sympathies of the cheerful hero-iem that would minister to the sick and suffering. The contrast between the comic incidents and the tragic expe-rience of a single night, given in No. 2 of the series, is por-trayed with singular power and effectiveness. "The death of John's a noble and touching feature."—Eoston Trans-script.

"Graphically drawn. * * * Exceedingly well written —and the graver portions of thrilling interest. There is a quiet vein of humor, too, running all through them, so that the reader is alternately moved to laughter and tears."— Waterbury American.

"To say that I thank you for writing them from the bot-

waterbury American.

"To say that I thank you for writing them from the bottom of my heart, would but poorly express the sontiment which dictate to me this minute, and to say that I fed humbled by the lesson which they teach me, is to pay a tribute to them which I fancy will be rather unexpected.

" These papers have revealed to me much that is elevated, and pure, and refined in the soliters' character which I never before suspected. It is humiliating to me to think that I have been so long among them with such meatal or moral obtuseness that I never discovered it for myself, and early you have striven among 'the men' from the region of the men' from the carry out have striven among 'the men' from the carry out have striven among 'the men' from the same time."

— From a Honpida Surgeon.

[From themry James.] * * It would be tedious to you to hear how much pleasure an old man like me has taken in your charming pictures of hospidal service, in The Commonwealth; and how refreshing he found the personal reveisition there incidentally made of so much that of those particulars, but say all have on you that in a so delight with your beautiful papers, and the evidence they and of your exquisite hupapers, and the evidence they are of your exquisite hupapers, and the evidence they are of your exquisite hupapers, and the evidence they are of your exquisite hupapers, and the evidence they are of your exquisite hupapers, and the evidence they are of your exquisite hupapers, and the evidence that and of your exquisite hupapers, and the evidence they are of your exquisite hupapers, and the evidence they are of your exquisite hupapers, and the evidence they are of your exquisite hupapers, and the evidence they are of your exquisite hupapers, and the evidence they are of your exquisite hupapers, and the evidence they are of your exquisite hupapers, and the evidence they are of your exquisite hupapers, and the evidence they are of your exquisite hupapers, and the evidence they are of your exquisite hupapers, and the evidence the

IN PREPARATION.

THE BLACK MAN: (Being Biographical Sketches of 58 Colored Men and Women of genius and talent.) By William Wells Brown. 12mo. pp. 229. With a steel engraving. Third Edition. Ready Sopt. 10.
Lars or Toussalars L'OUVERTURE. Illustrated with a portrait and map of 8t. Domingo. Price will be announced Sopt. 1; will be issued about Sept. 15.
THE MORALS OF RECIPETUR. Price 25 cents. Ready Sept. Inches 15.
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Poetry.

PIPTY YEARS.

For the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Class of Williams Col-lege which was graduated in 1813. BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT. Long since, a gallant youthful company

Hath scored, upon the perishing works of man, Forth to the world they went in hone ; but some Fell at the threshold, some in mid career ank down, and some who bring their frosty brows A living register of change, are here, Written by sages of the elder time, Look back on fifty years. Large space are they Of man's brief life, those fifty years; they join Its ruddy morning to the paler light As many generations of earth's flowers

Here exceeded the soft air of Spring, and died; As many harvests have, in turn, ma The hills, and ripened into gold, and fallen Before the sickle's edge. The sapling tree Which then was planted stands a shaggy trunk, Moss-grown, the centre of a mighty shade. In fifty years, the pasture grounds have oft Renewed their herds and flocks, and from the stall New races of the generous steed have neighed Or pranced in the smooth roads. In fifty years, Or pranced in the smooth roads. An analy Ancestral crowns have fallen from kingly l Have climbed to empire, and new commonwe Which the wind tears and scatters. Mighty names Have blazed upon the world, and passed away, Their lustre lessening, like the faded train Of a receding comet. Fifty years Have given the mariner to outstrip the wind With engines churning the black deep to foam, And tamed the nimble lightnings, sending them On messages for man, and forced the sun To limn for man upon the snowy sheet Whate'er he shines upon, and taught the art To vex the pale dull clay beneath our feet With chemic tortures, till the sullen mass Flows in bright torrents from the furnace mouth,

Oh, were our growth in goodness like our growth In art, the thousand years of innocence And peace, foretold by ancient prophecy, Were here already, and the reign o Were ended o'er the earth on which we dwell

In fifty years, the little commonwealth, Our league of States, that, in its early day, Skirted the long Atlantic coast, has grown To a vast empire, filled with populous towns Beside its midland rivers, and beyond The snowy peaks that bound its midland plains To where its rivulets, over sands of gold, Great 'mid the greatest of the Powers of Earth ; And they who sat upon Earth's ancient thron Beheld its growth in wonder and in awe. In fifty years, a deadlier foe than they-The wrong that scoffs at human brotherhood, And holds the lash o'er millions-has become So mighty, and so insolent in its might, That now it springs to fix on Liberty The death-gripe, and o'erturn the glorious realm Her children founded here. Fierce is the strife As when of old the shining angels strove To whelm, beneath th' uprooted hills of heaven The warriors of the Lord. Yet now, as then, God and the right shall give the victory.

For us, who fifty years ago went forth Upon the world's great theatre, may we Yet see the day of triumph, which the hours On steady wing waft hither from the depths Of a serener future ; may we yet, Beneath the reign of a new peace, behold The shaken pillars of our commonwealth Stand readjusted in their ancient poise, And the great crime of which our strife was born Perish with its accursed progeny !

From the Chester (Pa.) Republica AN INCIDENT OF THE NEW YORK RIOT

" Mother ! they may hill the body, but they cannot touch

Peaceful o'er the placid waters rose the radiant su Loyal voices shouted anthems o'er the conquest bravely

For the walls of Vicksburg yielded to the Union's shot and

But, alas ! day's golden image scarce had left its impre

When above a Northern city rose the sounds of wild de Fiends and demons yet unnumbered rallied forth in hol

Deeds of darkness, scenes of carnage, marked the traitor

Blind to feeling, deaf to mercy, who may judge the dept

None but God may know the misery traced upon the Boo of Time !

'Tis enough that sinking manhood, with consumption's he

Brutish force conveyed the "loved one" from that wid-

ow'd mother's side, While her groans of mortal anguish echoed back inten

But the God of races lifted up the mantle of despair, And revealed the crown of glory that her dying son would

While upon that beaming countenance sin had left no bit

Whispering words of cheer and comfort as he neared th

"Mother! they may kill the body, but they cannot touc the soul !

promised goal,

convey,
While Religion shed its lustre brilliant as the light of day

What a stern rebuke to madness, could the faithless

Ages of self-abnegation, years of prayer, can scarce retriev Aye! humanity may envy Abraham Franklin's peacefu

While the hearts of unborn millions will his heavenly ad

And these simple words of feeling bid the waves of though

" Mother ! they may kill the body, but they cannot touc Vainly may we search in history what the barbarous age

St. Bartholomew's dark record scarcely seems a parallel

Yet the day of triple vengeance hastens forth on nimb

wing,
And the time of true repentance proves the fact that Go is King!

But these foes to reigning justice never can restore, Though that widowed mother's image haunts their day

forevermore: ent of glory faithfully these words enroll.

her ! they may kill the body, but they cannot touc

out Mother! they may kill the body, but they cannot touch the out!" was the language used by poor Abraham Franklin colored,) as he was borne from the presence of his mother by the barbarous mob, on the morning of the 14th July flui young man, aged twenty-three, had been an invalid or about two years, and was a confirmed consumptive When the mob broke into the house, they found him in

The Miberator.

THE FUTURE OF THE FREED PEOPLE. No. III.

BY REY. JAMES A. THOME.

Another Principle, on which we may confidently be lieve the Lord will deal with this people, is, that the severity of his discipline foreshadows the greatness of the destiny he has in reserve for the subjects

Since neither sacred nor profane history discloses any grievous iniquity for which the children of Afrifrom the debasement in which they have been steep suffered to befall them as a stern discipline, protracted through the ages past, to train the negro for some high Jestiny, to prepare him to perform a grand part to crown His long and painful processes with this negro race with the issue of a pre-eminent destiny There is, in the case itself, a probability of this, which is confirmed by the dealings of God with other peo-ples. "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth." "Blessed are ye that hun- of submission? ger now, for ye shall be filled." "Blessed are ye that Have not these dark dispensations some deep de weep now, for ye shall laugh." It is through great ons that races, as well as individuals, reach

Moreover, it is reasonable to assume that each of ities: a time, at least of probation for the outgrowth of character, and the attainment of relative position. As this world presents the only theatre for the peoples as such, we could hardly vindicate the wisdom or the equity of God on any other assumption than this: has provided for every people, kindred and flashes indicative of its inextinguishable fires. tongue, an opportunity to attain unto virtue and hor or and a day in which it may be a light and a glo

The peoples of antiquity which have become orbecome principalities and powers in the earth. The pastor of the Church :pagan though they were, and hostile to God and the terest felt in us here and there abroad, there is no pubtruth, were not only suffered to live, but helped, we lic, earnest, national goodwill for the republic anymight almost say, to thrive and become mighty; for it was obviously better that they should have space couraging us, the discovery of this fact must have no to exhibit their qualities, such as they were, and to effect but to impress us all the more deeply with work their works, such as they were, than that they sense of the grandeur of our cause. We are co should be forestalled by untimely fate. They had their | ing, it appears, for universal freedom, against all op day, and although they attained to an imperial mag-nificence or a splendid civilization, yet they fell far the worse than coldness of foreign governments, the short of true glory. Even the Jews, most favored, satisfaction, which they have not been able to conceal, and in moral attainments most advanced, of all the at the prospect of our breaking up, has reminded us of ancients, enjoyed opportunities of elevation which what indeed we ought not to have forgotten, that they perversely neglected; and so persistently did monarchies and aristocracies are by nature hostile to they abuse their privileges, that they forfeited, and republican institutions. To princes and nobles and from Moses to Jesus, yet they were grossly blind; repugnant. They are bound to despise it. Its triumple and when the day of their special visitation came, will be a disaster to all the forms of despotism or ma and their Messiah appeared among them, they dis- tership, limited or unlimited, throughout the world. owned, rejected, and slew him! So the glory that Having a cause so great, we can afford to bear with had been theirs departed; their house was left unto composure the dislike of foreign governments. Let them desolate, their holy city was destroyed, and them stand aloof, and make no sign of sympathy with they were dispersed among the nations, no longer a us, but send their congratulations to the

their moral position, and they took it-took the ground strength of that love of justice and of freedom with of gross idolaters, set themselves against God, against which, through the free institutions He has given us, light, and incurred the exterminating vengeance which God has inspired this people. vertook them. They melted away ignominiously; And thank Heaven, my friends, to-day that ou but they could not complain that they had no day

poured out upon them. Much more does this principle apply to plagues under | But that reason existed not in our have since been blighted by Romanism, or overrun by been prolonged, with increasing benefits, to the pres-

as before it there were, savage tribes which prove inday of enlargement, when they will "stretch out their of the world, but only when the slave power, be high, that they have not been waited upon with over- sive. But even British statesmen, with all the nects, have dwindled away to a few thousands, many of their tribes become extinct, many of their nobler features effaced, and if now their future even to the all forms of government, the most pacific. eye of faith looks gloomy, who will presume to say that they have not had opportunities of Christianiza. deemed them? They have, indeed, been wronged the churches with the saving truths of the Gospel. All this must be acknowledged. Still it remains true that the Indians have had among them numerous missions and schools, and before their eyes the example of civilized families, cultivating their farms, dwelling n their homes, and building up their communities, and, withal, the spectacle of a great national civiliza tion transforming their hunting-grounds into States, and their fishing-waters into the highways of commerce; yet they are savages, notwithstanding all!

Who, then, will say that the Indian has not had his acter, and has not proved his unworthiness of a national existence hereafter? What God may see fit see, and do not pretend to intimate. But this we do affirm, that if they should be speedily obliterated, as tile to its amicable relations to other countries, as it is tribes, and have no future, they have had such op-portunities for civilization, and for a noble destiny, as few savage races have ever enjoyed.

What shall we say of the negro race? Are they

base as not to be entitled to the poor privilege of

probation-to show what they might become ! Or trial, that they have been "weighed in the balance, and found wanting"? We contend that the negroes are not akin to those avage tribes which have clung to their barbarous pagan peoples who have persistently preferred their to them. On the contrary, they answer encouraging-

benighted people has the gospel been so readily introduced as among the tribes of Africa, the most benighted of all. The negroes of this country have almost no taint of idolatry. The little that Christianity has done for them in their bonds has elicited hearty responses from their deeply religious natures, and has equal, in vitality, if not in intelligence, to any our fa-

vored churches can present. Jew, has had no past advantages; has enjoyed no displays of the Divine majesty; has seen no signs and wonders; has had no laws and institutions delivered on smoking mounts; has had no revealed rites of worship; no tabernacle or temple; no priest, no ould suffer, beyond other races, the displeasure of prophet, no intercessor, no leader sent from God. He heaven; since, indeed, they have been "more sinned has been, from time immemorial, sunk in worse than Egyptian darkness, in Africa. In Christian Americ he has been denied the Word of God, the rights of ed by the guilty agency of more favored races; we conscience, the freedom of worship, the means of grace, the family altar, and the rite of marriage. The negro has had no past opportunity! The afforded him no spring-time, no summer. It has been perpetual winter for him in his sunny clime. It has high destiny, to prepare him to perform a grand, in the human drama—a part, perhaps, in the last ad, and which will be worthy such a severe training. It we reconcile these privations with his religious aptimudes? Why should a fate, so disastrous, have happened to a people whose soul, like their tropical s is exuberant in spontaneous productions of deis exuberant in spontaneous productions of devout sentiment and grateful song? Why should so few advantages have been awarded to a race among whom, notwithstanding, have been found such rare specimer of trust, of fortitude, of forgiveness, of cheerfulnes

sign in the counsels of a wonder-working God Have they not some compensative end, predetermined in the bosom of Divine love, to be revealed in the fullness of time? Surely, for such a people there must be revealed a fullness of opportunity, a day at some period, a fair chance to develop its race-qualtheir slumbering power, and quicken their redu dant but stagnant life. Supreme mercy will afford this to a race which has outlived ages of brutalizing bondage, and which, in its lowest debasement, emit

OUR AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

Extract from a Thanksgiving Discourse, delivered ganically extinct or degenerate, had their times to flourish, or their opportunity, the worst of them, to delphia, August 6th, 1863, by WILLIAM H. FURNESS,

The fact is disclosed that, however friendly the i They had a long vantage period, their retainers, the idea of equal rights is necessarily people admired and envied, but a hissing and a by- usurper upon the success of his buccancering assault word; a monument to this day of retributive justice. upon Mexico. It is enough that we know that we The less considerable, and, as we say, less favored have the prayers of every lover of liberty, of the John peoples of antiquity, the Canaanites, for example, un- Brights, throughout the world. Let us be content to loubtedly had afforded them the opportunity to take win success through no outside help, but by the pure

but they could not complain that they had no day of grace. Even Sodom and Gomorrah had the light internal relations, as powerful to maintain peace with of righteous Lot, as the antediluvian world had the others as to produce unity among ourselves. In times preaching of Noah. And what does Christ say to past, before this civil trouble broke out, when we prethe cities of Chorazin, Bethsaida, and Capernaum, sented the appearance of an undivided Union, our and finally to Jerusalem? He solemnly reiterates growth in power was so great that England and the principle, that to peoples are proffered opportuni- France never sought, they took good care to avoid, ties to become good and great, and that it is for the all occasions of quarreling with us. They paid us, in abuse of these, woes are denounced, and plagues form at least, a scrupulous respect. There was reason the Christian economy of mercy and favor. The Oritions, but in the anti-republican power which was then ental regions, where Christianity won its first triumphs, in the ascendant in our national councils. Slaveholdand diffused its earliest blessings, where the apostles ing had fed and fostered those passions from which, preached and the primitive churches were founded, ever since the world began, have come wars and fightertainly enjoyed preëminent advantages. If they ings. It is the essential vice of despotism, in all its forms, that it necessarily develops the love of power Mohammedanism, it still remains a fact that they to an inordinate degree, and renders the privileged were highly favored; and if they should never again class-be they called kings, lords, or slaveholdersbe blessed by the prevalence of a pure Christianity, imperious, impatient of the restraints which the rights it cannot be said that they had not their day of grace, of others impose, quick to take offence, to make their which might, but for their own forfeiture of it, have will the law to others as it is to themselves; and so comes discord. In fine, it destroys the sense of justice in those who practise it, and, as we are now learn-And if there be, under the Christian dispensation, a before it there were, savage tribes which prove intractable under the hand of cultivation, which seem the rights of others to be as sacred as their own. Yes, 'joined to their idols," which appear to be "like the this republic, with its mighty resources and rapidly deaf adder," and therefore give little promise of a increasing millions, was indeed formidable to the peace hands unto God," it does not become us to say that the control of its administration, was breeding in it they have not been visited with a day-spring from on the lust of power which alone could render it aggrestures of good by a benignant God. If the Indians of tive sagacity and high culture, have been so blinded this continent, once so mighty in their aggregate by their aristocratic biases, and by the greed and the strength, and so hopeful in some of their native as- prospect of immediate advantage, that they do not can form of government like ours is and must be, of

Where every man is habituated from his birth restraining sense of the equal rights of others, and tion, which, if they had been seized, would have rethe constant pressure of the principle of equality by our nation, outraged by greedy speculators, cor-rupted by profligate traders, and but feebly plied by the churches with the excise truths of the Corru that excessive love of power which is forever driving men and nations to encroach upon the rights of others, and so to make wars inevitable. Hence it is that a community, based upon an acknowledgment of the equal rights of all, while it tends by its very nature to ernal harmony, is, of all communities, least inclined Were this fact discerned, the nation to aggression. would see that, in the countenance which they are giving to the attempt that is making to establish a slave empire on this soil, they are preparing to bring into Christendom a new fomenter of day, has not really demonstrated his distinctive charting in additional peril the peace of the world. As they would avert wars and fightings, they should ac cord their special sympathy to the cause of the Ameri to do for or with this people, we cannot, indeed, fore- can Union, now that it is striving unto blood to rid itself of that one element, which is just as truly hos-

now fearfully proved to be to its own existence But unhappily this same war-generating element injustice, in greater or less strength, in forms more or less disguised, is present, a vital element in all the unworthy even of a chance to rise? Are they so leading governments of the old world, forming the views and prompting the measures of those who adinjater them, and therefore it is not a slave empire but the republic, which is most hated. And it mus d, a republic is indeed terrible to all the upholders of privilege and unjust power, and the m terrible, the more faithful it is to its principles, the more harmonious it is in itself, and the more dispose it is to mind its own concerns and meddle with none for then what an overwhelming argument is it agains all those social systems which, sacrificing the many to the few, and continually disturbing the so-called balance of power among themselves, make peace the exility to the highest improvement. Among no ception, and war the rule in the history of mankind!

It is indeed so. A true republic, a community found- would ruin their country for the sake of party, there ed upon justice and practically observant thereof, must be a terror to the whole world of oppressors, hateful most of all, as we now see, to those who are accustomed to practise the grossest injustice. Well does will honorably abide by it. Still, to those who are Jefferson Davis prefer association with hyenas to Union with the free men of the North. There can be made? It is not, most certainly, to be taken for no doubt of that. We may believe him there. It is granted that all whose names are drawn should en

the world with a glory, before which the darkness of oppression, here and every-been drawn must alike ask, if they mean to where, shall vanish even as the morning mists disap-bide honorably by the lot: and this question

THE VOICE OF THE DRAFT.

Extract from a Discourse, recently preached in New Bedford, by Rev. WILLIAM J. POTTER, pastor of the Unitarian church in that city, whose name turned up among the drafted :-

I do not know as I shall be pronounced physically exempt me, and sincerely hope that none may be found. I only wish this matter was beyond doubt. I have or disease whereby they can escape this service to their country. I know very well that one physically incapacitated should not go as a soldier, and that patriotism sometimes may require that one abstain from fee, by which a veteran volunteer may be procured, going, rather than to go and become a burden to the is more acceptable to the Government than a raw re service. But how any one can exult if such incapactions. If the Government should make an authorita ity be discovered in himself, is what I cannot compre- tive statement to this effect, it would decide the ques such a sentiment, a proper pride in possession of a been made, and until it is made, on official authority, sound body should keep one from grovelling so low. the presumption is, that since the law was made for How much nobler is the spirit of the drafted sailor, raising an army, the men are wanted more than the who already in the sea-service of the government, came money. before the Examining Board the other day with a certificate from some local physician, trumped up for him by nature or occupation for military duty, can best probably by his home friends, stating that he had an serve the country by sending a substitute who is fit; internal organic disease, but who, when the Board found no disease, but, on the contrary, pronounced than if he should go himself. There is truth in this a sound and perfectly healthy man, exclaimed argument as a theoretical proposition, and at one time with exultation, "Good!" "But I shall go back to I gave it great weight in my own case; but, practithe service in which I now am, for I can serve better cally, there is a very dangerous fallacy lying in our not there: so here are my three hundred dollars, which I considering sufficiently the qualities that must make willingly pay for the sake of going back, knowing that fitness in the substitute; for fitness consists by no

would you exult because you were feeble-bodied, and stead, who have stronger bodies and are better fight could not go to their defence? Our country is our ers, but no man could be my substitute who does not this her hour of peril, to defend her? I decide not do. No man could be my substitute who does not for others; but for one, I so pray continually; and I birth, or adoption, or principle, feel a personal inshall use all possible means between this day and the terest in the triumph of our cause and the salvation day of examination a month hence, to make myself of the country. No man could be my substitute who physically worthy of her call. And if accepted, I would fight merely for pay, or who would fight on the must go-go wherever and in whatever capacity the other side at any price. For one, to be my substitute legally constituted authorities may place me, seeking in this struggle, he must have some other allegiance for myself nothing that is not legally open to all, only to our cause than an allegiance that is bought; h trusting that, if there be any kind of service in which must believe in it; he cannot be a good and true sol-I may be more useful than another, it will in provider without belief. But the substitutes that are pro-

dential ways come to me.

And if not accepted—if I shall be doomed to the different sort from this. feel that this call is a new voice of duty which I must have no intelligent appreciation of our struggle or our in some way try to obey. In what shape I can re- institutions. They come only for money. They spond to the demand, I know not how; but I have for would serve just as readily, many of them more readsome time felt that I must get nearer to the heart of ily, on the side of the rebels; and they will desert this national struggle; that I must enter more inter- at the first opportunity; or, guarded against that, are iarily into the life of this hour of our national history; at least very likely to prove faithless in battle make some fuller and more personal proof of my min-istry in this regard. And this call from the conscrip-

of duty may be somewhere opening for me." * * So long as the question was concerning the raising of a volunteer army, I have not felt called to any kind post. But the question is now changed. The conscription law has put an end, in great measure, to these considerations of fitness, as also those of convenience. It is to be presumed that two years' opportunity for volunteering has taken all those into military service who have any special liking or aptness for it, or who could leave home and business with ease. Whatever the fact may be, the presumption on which we must up this new army; and for this reason we have drawn lots to decide the question.

it. It has not been done for us or over us by any despotic authority, but it is our act, done at our demand. And this leads me to say the word which I wish on

the Conscription Act. The conscription law is our law—the people's law It was passed by the legal representativos of the people and at the demand of the people. The people said to the government, "All have volunteered who have any special fitness for war, or who can go with conety : it is now as difficult for one man to go as another so we will draw lots to decide who shall go." And the government has accordingly put our names into the wheel, and the fates at our command are turning it

shall we abide by the lot? draft is not the act of the people, let them call to mind the fact that, a little more than a year ago, there was a general call through the newspapers, of all parties in the loyal States, and through the popular voices as expressed in private and in public, for taxation and a traft-a fact which will ever be remembered to the honor of Republican institutions and of the American people. And if any, having in mind the troubles inident to the draft, now think that another army might have been raised by volunteers, let them remember the troubles and disgust which a year ago attended

the volunteering system. But whether an army of volunteers could have We have decided for conscription, the people asked for it, the government through the peonle's representatives has given it; and given it in the tic feature. The exemptions which the law makes venture to say that, except perhaps in some points law given no alternative but going to the field. Even who might stay at home, ought to go for this not to the rich, but to laboring men, and men of mod-There will doubtless be cases of hardships under the law; but so there have been under the system of fact of conscription, but out of the fact of sear. The law could not attend to such cases, but private

would have been no outbreak of ho

a more congenial companionship.

We shall never need to engage in a crusade against the despotisms of the old world. We must leave it to them upon the slightest pretexts to interfere by ically fit will have the question to decide, what they force of arms with other nations, as the French tyrant is now doing in Mexico. It is their nature and their one another. We may present motives that will doom. We have only to be true to ourselves, only to let the light of the republic so shine, the light of harfor himself,—decide solemnly, and under a full sense. mony at home and peace abroad, and civil and relig- of his obligations to his country and to God. Yet there is one question which all whose names have bide honorably by the lot: and this question is How-that is, by accepting which of the three alter natives presented-can I best serve my country Not-How can I best serve myself, my family, my business? but, How can I best serve my country? can conceive, indeed, that there may be cases where men, who have no special fitness for military service but do have a very special usefulness in other work, can best serve their country, even in this crisis, by paying their commutation money, or sending substi-tutes, and remaining themselves in business to keep me, though I am aware of no defect that would legally that in operation. So, too, there are doubtless strong exceptional cases of domestic obligation, where, fully in accordance with the spirit of the law, one would wanted since last Thursday, as never before, strength of body, and shall regard it with profound mortificative every one, however, if he would keep his honor, be tion if I shall be declared physically disabled for meet- on his guard against the specious forms which this ing this demand which my country makes upon me. exceptive pleading may assume. He must decide un I cannot at all understand the feeling which prompts selfishly, patriotically, conscientiously,—putting foreso many men to search their bodies for some weakness most, not the grounds for staying at home, but the

grounds for going. nd. Aside from the mean and craven nature of tion for many of us. But no such statement has yet

Again, it is urged that one, of no special fitness means solely in the possession of muscle, or in belli-Young men, if your mothers should be assailed, gerent training. I might send many men in my nother; and shall we not pray for strong arms in believe in the justice of our cause as thoroughly as I curable, and that are being accepted, are mostly of a rtification of physical unworthiness-I shall still aliens just from the other side of the Alantic. They

There are some reasons of feeling, which with many persons are conclusive against a substitute in their tion wheel I accept as an intimation that another field and therefore not of general application, I do not own case : but these since they are reasons of feeling here consider. But this point which I have consider ed-the danger there is of putting into our armies through the practice of procuring substitutes, a large of military service. Neither by temperament, educa-tion or tastes, have I any special qualifications for it. I could constantly encourage those who had the qualof the substitutes that are generally procurable, there ought, I think, to be some patriotic pride in this matter. Is it possible that, with the large population

there is in the loyal States, of the requisite age, still untouched, the country cannot raise another army of its own citizens to go to its defence? Are we so our country and its cherished principles, without call ing in to our aid an army of foreign mercenaries ? Let me conclude by giving, briefly, the three posi-

tive considerations which, in addition to the more personal reasons I have expressed, outweighed all ob jections in my own case, and brought me to the decision that I have made: and they are considera tions which, in my own opinion, should have general regard. First, the value of the moral element in an army is to be considered, and along side of this, the moral effect of men leaving positions of usefulness and comfort and honor, to enter the army. If our cause is the just and sacred cause that most of us be lieve it to be, then no man among us is too good, or stands in too high a position, to give himself to it, or for it, in whatever way the country may call for his services. And the better and more enlightened the men are who go to make up the army, the truer, higher becomes the cause, and the more it becomes linked If any think I have put the point too strongly, that the with the truest and holiest interests of the country, and the more elevated and earnest it becomes the pa triotism of the country. Moreover, this war has proved, if it was not proved before, that it is not bad men, or rough men, or always men of the stout est bodies, that make the best soldiers, but that character, earnestness, faith, serve in an army as every where else. Not the low population of our cities brought up to fighting, but youths delicately nurtured in wealthy and refined homes, and polished with the culture of colleges, have done some of the best service, as soldiers, in this war. Other things being equal, the truer a man is in character, the better soldier will he make. And when other things are not been raised or not, is a question that can no longer equal, solidity of character and a heart in the cause will often make up for deficiency of bodily strength.

Secondly, men who might choose the alternative of staying at home ought to consider their duty to those form of a law, in which humaneness is the characteris- who, on account of their circumstances, must accept the alternative of going. The great complaint agains are none of them on the ground of class, or profes- the draft has been, that the rich and cultivated-those sion, or wealth, but all on the ground of humanity. who can easily command three hundred dollars would remain at home, while the poorer class would of practical detail. (and these are receiving a liberal be obliged to go. Now every one, if possible, ought interpretation,) a conscription law could not be framed to so act that there shall be left no show of justice in wiser or more compassionate. Imagine what hard- this complaint. Every drafted man who is not kept ships and opposition there would have been, had the at home by some important considerations-every one the \$300 commutation money, which has been the chief cause of complaint, was put in from regard, who must go. Let it be seen that this draft is a fair thing, and that we mean to abide by it fairly, and erate means, in order to keep the price of substitutes that it is a democratic thing-the rich and the the educated and the uneducated, the man who labors with his hands and the man who labors with his brains, as they all have an equal interest in the counteering; the hardships do not grow out of the try's preservation, so all are standing side by side and Thirdly, and finally, and in some respects the mos

The important consideration of all,-what is most needed law, I believe, in its main features, is as good a one now for putting an effectual end to this rebellion, with as could be drawn; and had it not been for a few all its causes and consequences, is a general uprising solitical demagogues, with hearts so bad that they of the people to the support of the government,—to

the support of it against not only rebellion in the South, but against secret treason and open viole at home. Let the people of all classes not me ow submission, but respond with alaerity to the least, each one good on the world the war as me to an end, but the stability of republican ind tutions would be insured forever. The apectacle of great people, including all classes, thus ris ally and harmoniously together to meet the deman of a draft, -- saying to one another, "Our sont an prothers who could volunteer in this holy cause ha noe, to whom the lots have fallen, new come, ready; hand and heart for the service to which our compo bition than was the first uprising of the people at the outset of the war, and an army so formed a nobler in its invincine determination than even in army of volunteers. God grant that I may be one in such an army! God grant, and the patric of this community grant, that there may be many be stand with me! Could such an army spring us. doubt if it would ever have to march out of States; for it would be recognized as the army of the justice; and rebellion, violence, treason, oppreni awless rage, and every foul wrong of war that me devastates our land, would shrink from before it in the darkness of annihilation; and law, liberty ad peace would be established in triumph, and for over a regenerated country.

THE BANNER OF LIGHT.

Garrison and his "nondescript" writer can near injure the Banner of Light by their libels against it. It is too firmly established in the affections of the grant Spiritual Phalanx of America for that. Men who was resort to such methods to "feather their own ness," and at the same time grake the people believe they are the friends of progress, deserve the severest reprehession. We hope Spiritualist Societies will not in future engage Garrison to lecture before them, until he see fit to repudiate the billing sgate put forth in his coldman against Spiritualists and Spiritualism, by one of the meanest specimens of humanity extant—Banaer of Light, Aug. 22, 1863.

CONMENT.

To make the injustice of this paragraph apparent

let it be borne in mind :-1. That the article published in the Liberator of July 10th, was written by a correspondent; and it was set on the theory of Spiritualism, pro or con. The inne I raised in that article was in respect to the author a certain so-called "Discourse by Theodore Parker published by the Banner of Light. And why should so many complaints be made of that article on account of its being anonymous? Would it have been up more satisfactory had it been over the signature of "Lord Bacon," "Dr. Franklin," "J. C. Calhom, or some other one of the names which are attached the "spiritual communications" which appear is de Banner of Light? Now, it would be an easy matter for the Banner to be gratified with the writer's signture. Let him signify his willingness to publish ay article from the Liberator of July 10th, and allow ne to defend it in his columns, and I will forthwith for nish him with the article, and my name attached Moreover, had the Banner denied the facts stated by me, the editor knows very well that he could have the name of the writer. Let him, then, if he day, open his own columns to me for the proof of the fact stated in my article, and which he has made the see sion of this abuse of the Liberator.

2. The issue raised in my article was not in respec to the theory of Spiritualism ; nor do I know that M Garrison has ever written or published the first worl against this theory. The issue I raised was in report to the authenticity of that "Discourse," advertised the Banner as having been delivered in Lyceum Rall by Theodore Parker, on Sunday, May 10th, 1868. think I can understand the reasons why the Bana has had so much to say on collateral matters, and no one word on the real question in dispute!

3. Every one knows that the Libe less and independent paper—the only paper is the world, the columns of which are constantly open to it opponents. The Liberator has its columns always open to "Oppression," allowing the copperheads hearing. But the Banner of Light dare not open in columns to me for a fair and manly criticism of its o assumptions in regard to what it publishes; and hence the manifest injustice of this complaint of Mr. Garri son, when it is considered that he has already pob Banner, while that paper has never had the magni-

nimity to allow my article a place in its columns! And it is, perhaps, due to Mr. Garrison that should say, here, that while he admitted my de fence of Theodore Parker, he did so with some re luctance, as he did not wish to have a discussion of Spiritualism provoked in the Liberator, his column being so constantly crowded with other matter. stated to him my reason for asking space in his paper which was, that the columns of the Spiritual paper had been closed against me, and my opinion was, the the Banner and the Herald did not like to have the merits of that question discussed in their column Moreover, I gave it to him as my opinion that then would be no articles offered to him in reply to mint, which would be on the real question at issue, and so it has come to pass; for not one of either of the four articles published in the Liberator, in reply to miss, touches the question of authenticity at all. And bence if the Liberator could now spare me the space, I do not feel myself called upon to notice sneers, and such et hibitions of taste, style and manners as we have in the above quotation from the Banner. The boy who go flogged by his fellow manifested great satisfaction in making wry faces at his opponent's sister; and the Banner editor, while he dare not join issue with mean this question of authenticity, can make wry faces to Mr. Garrison, as in the above quotation, and in other similar squibs which have appeared in his paper. August 22, 1863.

RECRUITING IN KANSAS.

One recruiting officer at Wyandot has raise men within a month. At Elwood, opposite St. of Mo., sixty or seventy have been raised. Lately eral collisions have taken place between men of ral collisions have taken in running them across the river, and militia. Within two days, two da

were all uniformed, though not armed as yet. I were a hardy, muscular set of fellows, and mar with great exactitude and style.

At their head was a light, yellow fellow, a ergo in the lst Colored Regiment, detailed to recruit, the adventures in the last twelve months would, if deals an a spirited manner. fill an interesting communication of the last twelve months would, if deals are spirited manner. He was a slave two years ago, bears t President or Prince of that "ill and harlequinosity (if I may be phrase). He used these faculti portase). He used these faculties at read-vocation as did or do those politicians in their vocation seems to be to bring out people of color from bondage. For a year past he as-the business. He is of no service in the ranks hary details of military duty, though he posses tude for drill, because of his insubordinate and juerable character.

querable character.

Sergeant Van Buren is one of the most such to recruit, and mas does not hundred and fifty men. The advenuer with are striking. Twice he has been put at least a dozen times seized by the military contrives to get off. He was be and industrious before entering the service one hundred and sixty acres of land in continuous powerful on shares to a way. one hundred and sixty acres of land in Ka cultivated, now rented on shares to a whin There are four companies well under way he camp of rendezvous, before muster, is sit the Canp Reservation. It is named in host arch Abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison. About two hundred and fifty men in this case. Fort Scott, there are as many more in camp. Fort Blunt, three companies have been organic the General's advent.—Kansas corr. N. Y. Ma.

EVER 221 WASHIN ROBERT F.

THE

TERMS-Four copie M All remitts relating to the pod directed, (FOST PA Advertisen

or three insertion The Agent yivania, Ohio ar atherised to rece paper, vis: — WE WM. LLOYD

VOL

Refuge

O'CONNELL' Honor forever was the most What would Ire Catholic emancing that consequence is a synonym for finching, successible of the ground, and in excellence. We the ground, and I had abolity furst their fanaticislavery letter with Democratic From 43 to 68; the Chairman of the Chairman of owing to the fact Abolitionist. In Thus it h graph. Thus it h This letter has force of reasoning shapes of irony, o

ble, uncompromisi a great, a formida ry letter. It exce ten in this countr and afflicted with But there are rone great deficien-disregards the Codisregards the Con-urges the whole N in America, to e fundamental law more reprehensib ore reprehensib O'Connell put a great constitution history of our Co have been formed slavery, and, ipso The North made South. Such bein

North to break, right whatever. W nership, has either

the terms of the

bsurdity. It is an essential can violate them a faith on all sides. this rule; and the highest contract pos above all exception t but by both parties no other legitimate any other course vightly resisted to stitution of a countilution, which it is lence. Slavery is point: our Constitution of the constitution, both and the Constitution, both and the South—m O'Connell passed. ord the South—m
O'Connell passed a
His enthusiasm for
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Let our people a
were alive now, he
Dosition of his position of his letter would then give was slaughter of hundre rupture of the grans rejoice that his le ago, for in that case he is as one of the rending this magni home of such mul-for years to come, Let our people is whether taught by or by the fanatic

not this war Heaven-provoking Abolitionism? Let our people citizens of this co citizens of this co and the CONSTIT must be ever tru cause of the war? It is fidelity to be both, that will rest glorious position glorious position. our Constitution. slavery in Concilia slavery in Conciliant was concerned, in was concerned, in Against the Amer Against the Amer should never have better the country much better took him. It is a thing for our peop have ever been Dhave ever be

bered; and let the all be for our U all men—whether lived.